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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, APRIL 12, 1917.

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No. 41.

Who Are Patriots

Patriotism means love for one's country.
That must mean love for the people of one's country!
A patriot is one who shows this love by what he does or suffers.

Waving flags and singing songs may help patriotism but they are not patriotic in themselves.

Certainly the man who suffers hardships, wounds and death in the army through love for his country and the principles she stands for is a patriot.

So is his wife who takes up added burdens cheerfully in his absence.

So are the people who pay taxes to support the army in the field.

So are all of us if we cheerfully go without things in these times of high prices caused by the war.

But it is always the generous, unselfish motive that makes the patriot.

Conscription Effective and Fair

We must have 1,000,000 in training for war as soon as possible.

We hope still they will not be needed, but they may be, and if needed they will be needed badly!

We do not wish to waste time and effort to get men to enlist.

And true patriots don't feel sure as to just who ought to go into the army right now.

The fair and sure way is to list the men from 19 to 25, cull out those in whose case there are special reasons for not joining the army, and draw lots to select 1,000,000 from among the rest.

War Times to be Met

The only way the Germans hit us as yet is through high prices!

There are two ways of meeting this "drive" of high prices:

One way is to raise and make more of the things we need so as to buy less.

The other way is to go without the things we do not need.

Some dealers have put up prices needlessly, and we should organize a boycott against these. But the price always must depend somewhat upon the demand. If many people are after any selling article the price of that article will rise. We all help to lower prices when we go without dairy butter, gloves, automobiles, candy, tobacco and the things we do not really need.

AN EASTER SERMON

A Living Lord for a Dead World

By Rev. Benson Howard Roberts

What a picture of wretchedness that dead Roman world! Mired in the slough of sensuality, falsehood and error. Life a burden, suicide a gentleman's escape from the weariness of monotonous days. Incentive, ambition, gone. Farrar's picture is none too vivid, his colors none too glaring. He writes, "At the lowest extreme of the social scale were millions of slaves without family, without religion, without possessions, who had no recognized rights and toward whom none had any recognized duties, passing normally from a childhood of degradation to a manhood of hardship and an old age of untended neglect. Of the lower classes the vast majority of the free born were beggars, idlers, whose life was made up of squalor, misery and vice." The wealthy, vastly wealthy were not happy. "Gluttony, caprice, ostentation, impurity, rioted in the heart of a society which knew no other means by which to break the monotony of its weariness."

"On that hard pagan world disgust And secret loathing fell, Deep weariness and sated lust Made human life a hell."

It was a world gone wrong; the secret of true living was unknown. Happiness, peace, abiding joy were strangers to it. It had no home to which to turn at the close of a day for repose and solace. The old Roman virtue had given away before the oncoming of luxury and divorce was as common as marriage. It was a world without knowledge of God, without vision. To a few men of high thought was given a glimpse of immortality, but this path of high intellect was trodden by few, very few. The candle of philosophy could only intensify the gloom of the deep night that brooded over the world.

High perfection in art, in literature, in philosophy did not lift the Greek worshipper in the Parthenon above mean conceptions of God. Rome with her wealth of philosophers, orators and poets was blindly groping after a God who was unknown.

Humanity found no salvation for society or peace for the individual in art, science or philosophy. Only a living, loving person could meet the human need for comfort and joy. Only one from God freighted with infinite love could meet its needs for pardon and lift its load of guilt. Only one commanding the infinite spiritual resources of the Divine could infuse hope and ambition and impart ethical strength to the helpless souls of men.

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Our editorials this week are quite to the point. Read them.

Everybody will be interested in our new serial, "The Wanderer." Read the advertisement on page 7 and get your friends to subscribe. The story alone will be worth many times the price of "The Citizen." The first chapter will come out next week.

So many of our friends have requested us to publish President Wilson's momentous speech to Congress. We give it in full on page 3. You who have scrap books will find nothing better to preserve than this master message to Congress. Be sure to read and then read it again.

Mountain corn growers: We have

IN OUR OWN STATE

Permanent organization of the Kentucky Pure-bred Livestock Association was effected at the Board of Trade Thursday. Louisville was chosen permanent headquarters.

The retail price of flour in Louisville Saturday was advanced to \$12.35 a barrel. It is expected to reach \$15. before July 10, when the winter wheat becomes available.

The Louisville & Nashville and other railroads are getting ready to build branches in Eastern Kentucky and are assisting in that way in the development of vast coal lands.

The Senate of the General Assembly of Kentucky Thursday passed the Pickett Bank Deposit Bill, after amending it so as to provide that the tax rate on bank and trust company shares shall not exceed 60 percent of the local rate on other classes of property.

Louisville chapter of the American Red Cross which, it is planned, shall have a membership of 10,000, was organized Tuesday at a meeting at the Board of Trade. Officers and directors were elected and by-laws setting forth the purposes of the organization adopted.

The Spurrier bill, providing for a 5-cent license tax on whisky, passed the Kentucky House of Representatives Tuesday evening after fiery debate. It is expected to yield in revenue to the State \$1,500,000 annually. Four other measures passed the House Tuesday.

Removal of Senator Stone from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was demanded by citizens of Mt. Sterling in mass meeting assembled. Resolutions adopted at the meeting declare that Kentuckians are ashamed of having the Senator proclaim Kentucky as his birthplace.

Owensboro Women Busy

The Owensboro branch of the National League for Woman's Service has enlisted 106 members and already classes have been formed which will tender their services to the Government. First aid, knitting and agricultural classes and committees to give aid to the families of soldiers are now actively at work.

To Organize Red Cross

A Red Cross Chapter will be organized at a meeting to be held at the courthouse in Winchester on Sunday afternoon, April 15, at 3:00 o'clock. It is proposed to organize classes to be taught regularly from Red Cross text books by the various physicians of the city. Winchester High School girls are already engaged in the study of Red Cross work, and it is thought a large and enthusiastic chapter can be organized there.

Wilson's Course Approved

The faculty and students of Ashbury College of Wilmore adopted resolutions approving without reservation the course pursued by President Wilson in the present crisis, and requesting him, with others concerned in the direction of American affairs, to do their best to suppress entirely the traffic in strong drink while a state of war exists.

Suspend Mobilization.

Washington April 10.—Orders suspending further national guard mobilization until Congress adopts a definite military policy, have been issued by the administration. It was announced.

another good treat for you on page 6. County Agent Spence spares no time or strength for the good of his farmer friends. If you follow his suggestions you will surely succeed.

This is the time to begin to save. Read in the Home Department what you can do with a can of salmon then do likewise.

Every good housekeeper should SWAT the first flies. Read "How you can destroy flies" page 6 and also what the Women's Clubs of Berea are doing. Get alive on this proposition and that female fly they tell about will be thwarted in her summer campaign.

U. S. NEWS

The American Association of State Highway Officials has tendered its services to the Secretary of War, and on March 22nd the Executive Committee of the Association met with Colonel Winslow at the War Department and worked out a plan by which the Association can serve the War Department by furnishing engineers, making available road machinery, and co-operating in the construction of roads that will be of strategic value as military roads.

The visit to the United States of Sir Herbert B. Ames and Commodore Aemilius Jarvis of Canada, who came at the request of the Navy League of the United States to explain how Canada was able to send 300,000 men over seas, has already proved of great value to our country. Recruiting has been stimulated by the visit of the Canadian gentlemen, and the Navy League's War Relief Fund has been successfully launched.

The object of this fund is to supplement the aid received by the naval recruits from the Government in order that those depending upon the men's earnings shall not lose by their patriotism. It is expected that the fund will reach the first figure asked for—\$10,000,000—within a short time.

The remarkable trend toward wooden ships is attracting much attention. Not only in this country, but in Europe, wooden vessels are being turned out at a great rate. In France it is proposed that the supplies of timber near the big sea ports be used for both all wooden and composite ships. The suggestion is also made that with the extremely high price of coal the use of sails will be found desirable in many cases. Not only is coal extremely high, but lubricants as well, and many vessels with both power and sail have been suggested by some of the shipmasters.

AUSTRIAN SHIPS SEIZED BY U. S.

Fourteen Vessels Taken Over by Authorities.

ACT MAY LEAD TO WAR

Prompt Action on Part of Government Follows Austria's Diplomatic Break With America—Machinery of Several of Seized Ships Damaged.

New York, April 10.—Government authorities, acting under instructions from Washington, following the breaking of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary, have seized fourteen Austrian ships in various ports of the United States. Four of the ships, one a passenger liner, were seized here, one at Boston, one at Philadelphia, two at Houston, one at Tampa, one at Newport, one at Pensacola and three at New Orleans.

The officers and crews of the ships here were sent under guard to Ellis Island and interned with the crews taken from the German ships seized last week.

The four ships seized were the passenger steamer Martha Washington, Ida, Dora and the Himalaya. Fires were drawn and a guard of customs men placed on board. It was unofficially stated that a hurried examination of the vessels led the officials to believe that none of them had been damaged to any serious extent.

When notified that their ships were to be seized, officers of the vessels made no objections.

An unconfirmed report in marine circles was that negotiations between a steamship company and owners of the four ships looking to their purchase had been under way for some weeks, and that if permitted the purchase now might be consummated.

The collector of the port of Philadelphia took possession of the Franconia. Only four men were found on the ship and they were turned over to the immigration officials. Collector Berry said that his men found the machinery of the Franconia damaged.

Deputy United States marshals at Houston seized the Austrian steamers Morowitz and Campana. The captains and crews of the seized ships were taken to immigration headquarters on Pelican Island, Galveston.

An investigation showed that the boilers of both ships had been disabled rendering the ships unfit for service without considerable repairs.

DRAFT MEASURE URGED BY WILSON

Seeks to Overcome Opposition to Army Plan.

COMPROMISE MAY BE OFFERED

President Asserts Belief That the Safety of the Nation Hangs on Action of Congress in This Regard—Senate Debates Conscription.

Washington, April 10.—In an effort to overcome opposition in Congress to the administration army plans based on the draft system, President Wilson is using his personal influence.

Summoning Chairman Dent of the house military committee now considering the bill, to the White House, the president made it clear that he believes the safety of the nation hangs on the action of Congress in this regard.

He will make a similar exposition of the military situation to Representative Anthony of Kansas, who has led opposition to the draft plan among Republican members of the committee.

In his war address, Mr. Wilson formally told Congress that in his judgment the United States must face her enemy with a certain weapon in the form of an army raised by application of the people to universal liability for military service as a duty of citizenship. Supplementing that he issued recently a statement approving in every detail the departmental plans which have the unanimous approval of the army general staff.

A compromise plan may be offered by the opponents of compulsory service. A sentiment for such a move was evident in Mr. Dent's committee before which Secretary Baker and the military chiefs of the war department assembled in full strength during the day to support the administration's policy. There was no indication, however, that a compromise would be accepted by the president.

In the senate, debate on conscription occupied much time during discussion of the regular army appropriation bill left over from last session. The question is not dealt with in the bill, but during the debate Senator Kirby offered an amendment which would authorize the president to call volunteers in lots of half a million each.

As a result of Chairman Dent's attitude it is possible that some other member of the house committee will present the administration bill if it is reported as officials hope it will be, substantially in the form in which it was drawn.

The chairman agreed to introduce it "by request," which means that he would take no responsibility for it. As an active and sympathetic leadership on the floor of the house will be needed, the task may go to some other committeeman.

ARREST GERMAN PLOTTERS

Suspects Charged With Plot to Blow Up Shell Factory.

Chicago, April 10.—Plots to blow up a manufacturing plant and to cripple western railroad lines were uncovered by secret service men here. Fourteen suspected spies have been arrested.

An employee of one of the largest manufacturing plants in Chicago tripped across a strand of wires accidentally, traced its source and found it connected with a dynamo and a supply of nitroglycerin large enough to blow up the plant, which makes war munitions.

An officer, who turned out to be a German professor of technology, was arrested and in his rooms were found detailed maps of all railroads in or about Chicago and details of plants to place explosives along several lines.

TO AVOID LABOR TROUBLES

Samuel Gompers Hears Committee For the Government.

Washington, April 10.—Definite assurances that its recommendation against labor or industrial disputes during the war will be observed both by workers and employers will be sought by the labor committee of the Council of National Defense, headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Success of the effort seems strongly probable, particularly considering that the committee membership includes representatives of powerful labor and employers' interests.

American Crew Rescued.

Paris, April 10.—All the crew of the American steamer Seaward, torpedoed without warning in the Mediterranean have been safely landed, according to official word received here. Lloyd's register does not list an American steamer named "Seaward."

WORLD NEWS

In response to the message of President Wilson, Congress passed a Resolution to entrust him with the power to carry on war with Germany and recognizes that a state of war exists. In the Senate, there were six opposing votes and in the House, fifty. Active steps have already been taken to make this vote effective.

The English and French forces continue to make gains against the Hindenburg line on the frontier of France. The latest success is an advance of two miles along a front of about twelve miles. A large number of prisoners have been taken. The region retaken includes rich mineral lands coveted by the Germans.

The conditions in Germany may be seen from the Easter speech of the Emperor to the Reichstag, in which he committed himself to a plan for constitutional changes, both in Prussia and the empire. These promises look toward a more extended right of suffrage, but nothing is to be done, however, till the war is ended.

Austria-Hungary has followed the suggestion of her ally and broken off diplomatic relations with the United States. The minister whom she sent to succeed the one whose recall we demanded, came after our break with Germany and has never been formally received. He will now return. Our own ambassador to Austria has already left that country.

Brazil severed diplomatic relations with Germany some time ago and now has declared war. She has a large German population and has been the object of plots. Her commerce, like that of the United States, has suffered from raiders operating in the south Atlantic waters. She will prove a valuable ally of the United States.

A declaration of war on Germany by Cuba is one of considerable importance to the United States on account of its bearing on the defence of the Panama Canal. Friendly expressions on the part of the Republic of Panama and of Guatemala and other states of Central America are gratifying to the United States.

Lloyd-George and members of the English House of Commons have been trying to expell from the House of Lords several members who are German in birth and connections. Lord Bryce has been opposing the removal, not only in the interests of the House to which he belongs, but for the reason that the members have not given offence and in some cases are aged men.

The Provisional Government of Russia has issued a proclamation to the people, setting forth the grave danger to which the country is exposed by an attack of the Germans. The old regime left the country poorly provided with ammunition, food supplies and transport facilities. They appeal to the people for help.

Japanese in California are willing and desirous to enlist under the American flag either for fighting or for Red Cross service. The attitude of Japan is growing more friendly. This is as it should be for they owe much to the United States for the stimulus that has led to their present position.

AUSTRIA BREAKS WITH U. S.

Declaration of War Expected to Follow Action of Dual Monarchy.

Washington, April 10.—Diplomatic relations with the United States has been formally broken off by Austria-Hungary. Baron Erick Zwiadinek, charge d'affaires of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, called at the state department and asked for passports for himself and the embassy staff.

From Vienna almost simultaneously came the report that the dual monarchy had broken off relations with the United States by handing his passports to American Charge Grew. Ambassador Penfield, who had left Vienna on Saturday, probably did not know of this action.

The dual monarchy has acted under the pressure of Germany, who has dominated her allies throughout the war. So far, no action has been taken by Turkey or Bulgaria, but it is felt (Continued on Page Five)

University Column

MOUNTAIN VOLUNTEER BAND

The meeting of the Mountain Volunteer Band Sunday was held in two sections, the girls met with Miss Bowersox, and the boys with Professor Smith. The subject discussed in both sections was "Personal and Public Purity." Much good and helpful instruction was given for the living of purer and cleaner lives.

VOLUNTEER BAND

The meeting of the Volunteer Band Sunday afternoon was led by Miss Nettie Miller. This was an Easter meeting. The leader gave a very interesting discussion of the significance of Easter time in the Christian World, and called attention to the fact that there was no other religion which had a festival commemorating such an important event at the resurrection of Christ.

MISS STARN'S PARTY

Miss Myrtle Starns very pleasantly received a number of her friends to a birthday dinner at Boone Tavern last Friday evening. Those present were: Misses Margaret Diney, Bessie DeBord, Stella and Alice Case, Edie Ambrose, Messrs. Charles Anderson, Robert Spence, John Ricketts, Earnest Campbell, Rufus Humphrey, and James Hillman.

Y. W. C. A.

At the meeting of the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night, there was a cantata consisting of solos, duets and choruses sung by the girls. The story of the Resurrection was given by Miss Bessie Cunningham in a very interesting manner. The whole program was one very fitting for the Easter time.

Y. M. C. A.

The meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Sunday night was led by Professor Phalen. He discussed under the subject of "70 per-cent." those who in school or in the business life never strive for more than the bare amount that is required for them to get by on. He especially cautioned the young men on the great danger of turning aside from doing their best in order to get the present gain just because it might be easier to reap. According to human nature, we are prone to grab for the easier things in life and lose sight of the greater things. We must not be satisfied to be a 70 per-cent. man but must always guard ourselves against this temptation.

A beautiful cornet solo was rendered by William Campbell accompanied by Carroll Robie.

UPPER CHAPEL

Doctor Roberts' sermon in Upper Chapel Sunday night was one purely befitting this Easter time in which there is so much of the patriotic spirit. In a very vivid scene he presented to his audience the events of the Resurrection Morning in which he spoke of Christ's appearance to Mary and the Disciples. His resurrection was a triumph over death, and today Christianity is in a great war, and we have been called to help fight. We must be willing and ready to respond to that call and as the Master died for us, we should stand ready, if he need be, to sacrifice our lives for Him.

President Sends Reply.

Washington.—In response to President Poincaré's congratulations upon the entrance of the United States into the war, President Wilson sent this message: "In this trying hour, when the destinies of civilized mankind are in the balance, it has been a source of gratification and joy to me to receive your congratulations upon the step which my country has been constrained to take in opposition to the relentless policy and course of imperialistic Germany. It is very delightful to us that France, who stood shoulder to shoulder with us of the western world in our struggle for independence, should now give us such a welcome into the lists of battle as upholders of the freedom and rights of humanity. We stand as partners of the noble democracies whose aims and acts make for the perpetuation of the rights and freedom of man and for the safeguarding of the true principles of human liberties. In the name of the American people, I salute you and your illustrious countrymen."

To Double Postage Rate.

Washington.—A bill which will be urged by influences that are said to be strong enough to insure its enactment provides for an increase in the postage rates. It is proposed to double the existing rates, so that in sending an ordinary letter a four-cent stamp would be required and a postal card would cost two cents. The present first-class rates earn a profit of about \$50,000,000 a year. To double the rate would hardly double the profit, it is believed.

College Column

THE TRUE PATRIOT

A declaration of war will never make a principle right or wrong. The principle is either right or wrong within itself, and is incapable of being changed. If right it should be upheld by all the forces of a nation. If wrong it should be equally condemned. After months of calm deliberation, weighing evidence for and against the German cause, our government has been led to the conclusion that the course the German Imperial government has been pursuing upon the high seas is wrong and in violation of the spirit of international law.

"It has always been the opinion of nations that neutrals have a right to the seas and during the present war this opinion is being challenged by Germany. Every time a neutral ship is sunk and the life of a neutral is lost a voice is silenced—strangled to death. But the true patriot will take up the cause and vindicate the right and punish the wrong. It is unquestionably true that the majority of our citizens are patriots who are ready, at the drop of the hat, to fight for their country. It is the patriot that the country needs and no man is loved more than he. There is, in our country, a small number of pacifists. A pacifist is alright in his place and serves a good purpose. He causes reflection on the part of the patriots. This is probably the only good he does. After he has served this purpose he is worthless. But there is a third class of men whom we must deal with; whose motives are both low and vulgar. This man may be of two types, an unprincipled political dupe or an ignoramus who has no principle. Either of these is bad and the world would be better off without them. The first type is so blinded by party prejudice that he can not see that the present coming fight is a fight for democracy and not a fight for one party nor by one party. Nor is Germany's submarine warfare on one party but it is against the American nation as a whole. There is a place where politics can serve a nation but there are places too sacred for politics to tread. One of these is on the battlefield of war where democracy is struggling against autocracy and despotism; and the man who has his conscience eaten out by party prejudice and cares no more for his country than to separate the people on party lines is unfit to be a citizen of the United States. When it comes to an invasion of our rights by some foreign foe the American people are one and always will be. The air in America is too pure for a political grouch to live in. In any other land true patriotism could not survive.

Three of our college men, Messrs. Aler, Trosper, and Wolfe, have responded to the call of our country. They have been willing to sacrifice everything for the nation's cause and they have our best regards and may know that wherever they may be sent the College Department will be with them in spirit. They are the kind of men the country needs and we are glad to see them respond to this cause.

UTILE DULCE

The play which Utile Dulce gave in Upper Chapel Monday night, March 31st, was so enjoyed by those present that they were asked to give at the Model Rural school, Scaffold Cane pike, April the 7th. The nature of the play is such as to be educative and at the same time it has a sense of humor in it. The girls were received with great hospitality and the people were most pleased with the production. The Society was very highly entertained at the evening meal by Mrs. James Watt Raine.

PI EPSILON PI

The Anniversary meeting of the Pi Epsilon Pi Literary Society in Upper Chapel Monday night was a marked success. The program was of a patriotic nature, and was indeed a real example of true patriotism. Each one who took part in the program showed a thorough familiarity with her subject and handled it well. The farce, "Fortunes of War," was humorous, but brought out much superior dramatic ability and originality.

BITS OF NEWS

Leonard Gugel of the third year class, who had to leave school on account of illness, is here on a week's visit. He has been in a hospital at Lexington since prior to the Christmas vacation. His friends are very glad to see him in good health again.

Academy Column

SPRING BIRDS CHIRP

April has been called the American "hoodoo" month. Whether this be true or not depends upon the point of view one takes. Being extremely optimistic and in accord with the true spirit of springtime, the newly-appointed Academy "Citizen" Staff is inclined to call it the American month of good, rather than ill, fortune. The Revolutionary War, which brought us our freedom, began in April; the Mexican War, which carried out our "manifest destiny," began in April; the Black Hawk War, which rid us of the last serious Indian menace, began in April; the Spanish-American War, which made us a world power, began in April; the war with Germany, which we hope will begin the era of world democracy, has just been declared in April.

The Academy Department, emulating the example of the country as a whole, has undertaken many ventures in the month of showers and fools and has, in nearly every instance, come out fortunately. We hope that this will be true of the turning over of the destinies of this column to a new board of directors. As members of the staff we wish to express our appreciation of the honor that has been so unexpectedly bestowed upon us, and which, we fear, we have not merited. We sincerely hope that the Academy will never have cause to regret the confidence placed in us. With its help and co-operation, which we earnestly solicit, we feel that this will be a notable year in literary achievement.

We trust that the participation of our country in the war abroad will not deter us from our peaceful pursuits at home. Some of us must of necessity remain at home to meet the domestic demands of our nation. We see no way in which many of us can serve our country better than by improving our minds to meet the great demands of peace and prepare ourselves to meet the challenge of the new-born world-democracy to the young men and women of America. Furthermore, we know of no greater opportunity for the boys and girls of Berea Academy to train themselves in literary endeavor, which is so vital a part of this mental preparedness, than the Academy column holds out to us. We sincerely hope that many will avail themselves of this chance for expression, that the true end of education, drawing out not cramming in, may be realized in their lives.

John Craft,
Dewey Lawson,
Harlan Franklin,
Frances Settle,
Edith Harwood,
Academy "Citizen" Staff

WAR DECLARED IN ACADEMY

Since war with Germany was declared there have been wars and rumors of wars in all directions. The Academy Department has not escaped this influence. During this month there will be held two earnest but, we trust, bloodless battles. The two junior literary societies, Beta Alpha and Pi Sigma, will be the contestants.

The first conflict is in the form of a Declaration Contest. There will be six participants—three from each society. The representatives of Pi Sigma are Messrs. Williams, Pannel, and Baine. Those who will speak for Beta Alpha are Messrs. McDonald Franklin, Bellamy, and Bowen. The contest is to be held in the Parish House, Saturday evening, April fourteenth, at seven-thirty o'clock.

The second, and more important, contest is the third annual debate between those two societies. The subject for discussion is: Resolved, that the United States government should own and operate the railroads. The Beta Alpha team, which will uphold the affirmative, consists of Messrs. Sharpe, Roark, and Curry, with Rackley, Harlan Franklin, and Adams as alternates. The Pi Sigma team is Faulconer, Dayton, C. M. Porter, Lawson, and Neal. They will support the negative side of the question.

Since this is the third debate and each society has previously been victorious in one contest, we may expect this to be a true battle-royal.

Doctor Raine, Professor Lewis and Mr. Wertenberger have consented to serve as judges. (H. F.)

Earl Burlington, a former Academy student, who has been working in Toledo, O., spent Saturday and Sunday in Berea, visiting his schoolmates. (D. L.)

Bombs and mortars were invented in the year 1540.

Vocational Column

PARKER—FIELDER

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Parker, of Aylesford Place, announce the engagement of their daughter, Maude Lee, to Prof. Benton Fielder, of Berea College. Owing to a recent bereavement in Mr. Fielder's family the wedding will be a quite home affair in June.—Lexington Herald.

EDUCATION AND PRINCIPLES OF LIFE

Never before has there been such a demand for trained workers. The world is constantly calling for trained workers. Every profession in life wants those who have had training, and real success demands that one must be educated for his work. It is not the lack of opportunity to get employment that confronts people to-day, but the lack of efficiency. There are opportunities open and waiting for those who are efficiently prepared.

What is your life? This question will be asked you wherever you go. If you go to New York where you are a stranger your life principles and vocation follow you. If you are merely a beggar the question arises, "what is your life?" The principles of your life follow you and you are known merely as a beggar. If you go to Chicago your life principles follow you. If you are a lawyer you will be known as a lawyer and your success there depends upon the kind of a lawyer you are.

You may go to Boston and the question faces you, "What is your life?" If you are a doctor you will be known as a doctor, and the principles you hold in life will determine your standard as a doctor. You can not get away from the standard of your life. A life is as great as its purpose is great. We can not make a success in life until we have a dominant purpose. Life then takes on a new purpose. We can not live unto ourselves. Education develops a standard, a preparation for life. How essential it is then that we see to the needs of education, and when the will of God is made clear in our minds "be obedient to the Heavenly vision."

The great work of the nineteenth century was establishing the machinery of education. We are living in an advancing age. Every child should be trained as an individual. Let boys and girls be taught first what is necessary to prepare them for the common duties of life. Then if possible to gain as much of the higher education as will be of utmost value.

Education should have reference to the whole man, the head, heart, and hand. Train these to work in harmony, and when rightly conducted its effect is to make him a complete creature of his kind. Strictly speaking, it covers the whole area of life. It means all that God asks of us, all we owe the world or ourselves.

In this day with so many advantages for an education it is within the reach of all, even the most humble. Ignorance can not be excused. For those who must spend most of their time at work, the night and half-day schools have been provided.

If one is made up of the right principles, he will strive for an education. He will see to it that nothing prevents him from getting an education. The great men of our country are educated men, and many of them came from very poor homes. Abraham Lincoln is a very true example of what a poor ambitious youth may do if he has that high ideal set before him for which he is striving; but where is one to-day that would have to sit and read by the flickering light of a pine knot. The sentiments of the following little poem are beautiful, and worth remembering:

"Heights by great men gained
and kept
Are not attained by sudden
flight,
But they, while their companions
slept,
Were toiling upward through
the night."

The attaining of an education is not such a short easy way. It is not on "flowery beds of ease" that we accomplish it, but it is a gradual and continued process. It begins at birth and ends with death. It begins in our homes with our parents as first teachers.

How different is the life of the educated and the uneducated. The uneducated lives within the bounds of his knowledge which is narrow. He knows not how to make the best of the powers which God has given him.

"It has frequently been observed that without teaching humanity in the course of a single generation would relapse into savagery, and nearly perish in warfare. Civiliza-

Normal Column

MEET US AT THE K. E. A. APRIL 25 to 28

The writer of the article printed below did the work described last fall in a school a few miles east of Somerset in Puaski County. What she did others can do if they will use brains, tact and energy. Let us have other reports of accomplishment for the Normal Column.

MY COMMUNITY LEAGUE

By Bessie Gregory

In the community where I taught, like all other communities I suppose, we had both "Boosters" and "Knockers," when anything practically new was introduced.

My superintendent asked me to organize a "Community Interest League" for the purpose of arousing the interest of the people in the district.

I talked to several of my patrons and found they were divided as I have said before. The trustee said they had enough "Tom foolery" and I found this was true. Teachers had organized moonlight schools and literary societies, but had made failures in them and only caused the pupils to waste their time.

I asked my trustee to let me only organize the league and have only one meeting; then if he saw that it would be a waste of time or a non-beneficial organization, we would stop it then and there without further loss to the school. He finally consented and we met the second Friday evening in August to arrange for the first meeting.

Several of the patrons, as well as pupils, came, some for curiosity and some to aid in getting it started. I called them to order and explained our purpose and how we were to carry on the meetings. Then we organized, electing a president and secretary and appointing a program committee. I was elected president and was also to aid in the preparation of the program.

In these meetings we were to discuss problems that confronted farmers and farmers' wives, and such things as would interest and be of use to country people. We at first agreed to meet every month, if permitted to continue our meetings, but the "Boosters" objected to this and said we should meet, at least every two weeks. To this all finally agreed, then we sang a few familiar songs and adjourned.

We knew the first meeting would be the pivot on which the "Knockers" would turn, and we could not afford to let them continue to be against it and fail as former teachers had done.

I wrote notes to some of the men who were in favor of it and succeeded in getting two of them on the program. The pupils were to give recitations and read stories that they had written in school.

When Friday evening came all were anxious to hear what we had prepared to give and by seven o'clock more people were there than we had seats to accommodate, but they remained, nevertheless.

We began our program with a song by the audience, prayer by the trustee. After this we proceeded with the program.

When this was ended we opened the meeting for anyone who wished to speak. The trustee was the first to volunteer. He told how he enjoyed the program and said it was sure the people would be benefited by coming and was in favor of continuing the League. Others spoke in favor of the meeting after which we announced the next program and adjourned.

I was greatly pleased with the results and resolved to "Keep the Wheel Rolling."

We continued the meetings until school closed, with good attendance, the women taking part, as well as men and children.

The following topics are some discussed by men and women: "How to Raise Wheat," "Should Ranges be Burned?" "How to Raise Cane and Make Sorghum," "Which Pay Better Hogs or Cattle?" "How to Raise Watermelons," "The Value of Sunday School," "How to Take Care of Milk and Butter," "How to Laundry Clothes." These are only a few among the many.

The pupils wrote themes and read them at the meetings. Some of their topics were: "What Flies Do for Us and How to Get Rid of Them,"

zation is dependent upon teaching. It is true that without education humanity would be wretched."

After getting this priceless jewel, it is something we can keep. No one can take it away from us. It is one of the few things that belong to our individual self. Then how important is the getting of an education.

Foundation Column

FOUNDATION BOYS SHOW PATRIOTISM

Saturday morning the young men in the Eighth Grade, first division, under the direction of Gus Rice, who has had training in military work in the U. S. army, with their flags and guns, were maneuvering about on the campus and finally marched into chapel amid the cheers of the students.

Nowhere in the school will be found a more patriotic, earnest set of young men. They are following the affairs of the nation with great interest, and, while they feel that they need to finish up their work in school, if the call comes they are ready to do their duty by their country.

Two of our Foundation boys, William McGuffey and Geo. Howard, are now on the battleship Pennsylvania doing good work in the navy.

How fortunate that the "late" Czar has a hobby! "Let me go to my gardens," said Nicholas when notified that a spirit of the twentieth century was cutting up all sorts of capers in Petrograd. "I am so fond of my flowers." We trust the Kaiser and the Sultan have some equally harmless and congenial avocations to which they can betake themselves ere long.

It is good news from China that the Republic has resolved to put a final end to the opium trade, which has debased and embroiled so many millions of the Chinese people. An agreement has been reached by which the whole remaining stock of opium will be purchased by the Government from the proceeds of an issue of treasury bonds.

Bravo Yale Seniors! Their decision to bar liquor from the Commencement Class dinner will influence college students everywhere. They go even one step farther and vote not to have it at the class reunions in the future. Old "grads" please copy.

TALK EASY, WORK MORE DIFFICULT

You can get almost any group of Christians to discuss evangelism in the Sunday-school — teen age of opportunity, duty, privilege, loss through not speaking, and many other really important matters. The trouble is to get to work yourself with the unsaved person nearest to you, in simple, direct invitation to accept Christ.—Sunday School Times.

Air in a Tunnel.

When a train goes through a tunnel the resistance of the air is an important factor, experiments having demonstrated that it measures 13.86 pounds per ton of train weight in the Simpson tunnel, as against only 8.8 pounds in the open air, a difference of over 50 per cent. This is when the train is running at thirty-seven miles an hour in the direction of the ventilating air current; when running in the opposite direction the resistance increases to 20.46 pounds.

"How to Prevent Tuberculosis," "How to Wash Dishes," "What Dust Does and How to Eradicate It," These interested the parents more than anything else.

I saw the effects of some of the topics discussed before leaving. The Sunday School had been going on for almost three months and they were planning to close it, but after several talks on "The Value of Sunday Schools," they were awakened to duty and it is still progressing.

We organized "clubs" for girls and boys. It was the time of year for canning fruit so we arranged a canning and cooking club for the girls and Manual Training for boys.

These convened every Saturday afternoon to report on what they had done and get recipes and directions for the following week. They did the work at home and seemed to enjoy the conferences, as they had never had clubs before or been permitted to do these things.

We had a fairly good schoolhouse, but it needed to be improved. Proper ventilation was lacking, water shelves were on the inside instead of out, the floor was very dusty, and blue clay composed the walks.

After the people saw the need of these things, they were glad to aid in securing them. Each family contributed money to buy oil, for the floor. We carried rocks at recesses and built walks. The large pupils brought hammers, hatchets, and nails, and with these we lowered the windows, built a water-shelf, and began a sand table.

These are only a very few of the many things any teacher can find to do in the mountains, if he or she will only study conditions, plan, and lead the people. Bessie Gregory.

ASKS STATE OF WAR BE DECLARED

Wilson Delivers Momentous Address.

ASKS ARMY OF 500,000

Also Urges Liberal Financial Credit For Allies.

DISLOYALTY TO BE SQUELCHED

Long Controversy With Germany Over Submarine Operations Reviewed at Length and Imperial Government Severely Arraigned—President Makes It Clear That No Action Is Being Taken Against Other Central Powers.

Washington, April 3.—Appearing before a joint session of the house and senate last night, President Wilson asked congress to declare that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States because of Germany's illegal submarine warfare.

The president also requested that immediate steps be taken to put the country in a more thorough state of defense and that it be permitted to employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

The president said acquiescence by congress would involve "the utmost practical co-operation in counsel and action" with the government now at war with Germany, the raising of 500,000 men who, in his opinion, should be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service and the granting of adequate credits to the government. The full text of the message follows:

THE MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Congress: "I have called congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made and made immediately, which it was neither immediate or constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

"On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you an extraordinary announcement of the imperial German government that on and after the 1st day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, or the western coasts of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the imperial German government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instances after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

"The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom of the sea without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents.

Warfare Against Mankind.

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful effort, stress after stress has been built up, with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear vision at least of what the heart or conscience of man kind demanded. This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except those which it is impossible, as it is employing them, without throwing to the winds all scruples of hu-

WOODROW WILSON

Recommends Declaration of War Against Germany.



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manity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent can not be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

Armed Neutrality Ineffective.

"When I addressed the congress on the 26th of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intentions. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

"The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. There is one choice we can not make, we are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

Solemn Step Taken.

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all of its resources to bring the government of Germany to terms and end the war.

"What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principal of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force as soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government sustained, I hope, so far as they

can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

Would Help Allies.

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

"I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

"While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that though of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the senate on the twenty second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the congress on the third of February and on the 26th of February.

American Object.

"Our object now as then, is to vindicate the principle of peace and justice in the life of the world as against the selfish and autocratic powers and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles.

"Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to the peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

"We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them, but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their governments acted in entering this war. It was not their previous knowledge or approval that was a war determined upon as it was used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow-men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

Attacks Autocracy.

"A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

"Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose, and it now has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

"One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could not be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our un-suspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies, and

set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industry and our commerce.

Prussian Enmity Shown.

"Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them, because we know that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that the government entertains no real friendship for us, and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall if necessary expend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and power. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Austria Not Menaced.

"I have said nothing of the governments allied with the imperial government of Germany, because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has, indeed, avowed its unequalled endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the imperial German government, and it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited to this government by the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary, but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the high seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

"It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness, because we act without animus, not in enmity, towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government, which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us, however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts.

Our German Citizens.

"We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose, if there should be disloyalty. It will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression, but if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

"It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

MAKING IT PLEASANT.

Dot (to visitor)—Mrs. Stopalday, mamma said she would be glad to see you back. I don't see anything different in it from usser people's. Mamma (hastily)—I said I should be glad to see her back again. You know Mrs. Stopalday has been away so long. Dot looks contemplative, stares very hard at Mrs. Stopalday and at length exclaims: "Has you dot a new face?" Mrs. S.—A new face! Why? Dot—Tos daddy said he didn't want to see your old one adain.

A Great Accomplishment.

All glory now, say I To Nellie. "To him who first invented jelly." —Detroit Free Press.

In the Same Circle.

"I once moved in the same circle with Mrs. De Style." "G'wan." "Fact. We got on the same merry-go-round." —Exchange.

Well Posted.



Housewife—Will you please tell me where I can see the candelabra? New Clerk—All canned goods are on the next floor.—Pittsburgh Press.

Sounded Ominous.

"He insists that he is not worthy of me." "I don't like the sound of that. Better look up his financial rating again, girlie." —Kansas City Journal.

The Star.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star! Now I see you as you are—Minus powder, minus paint—What you were, why, now you ain't! —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Defined.

"Pa, what are sour grapes?" "Well, my boy, when your mother doesn't win the prize at her bridge club it's always something that she didn't want anyhow." —Detroit Free Press.

His Hint.



Visitor—Has this hotel all modern improvements? Clerk—Yes—you can't beat it!—Boston Globe.

Unnecessary.

"I'm afraid this apartment won't do. There's no room for the maid to sleep in." "That's all right. If you hire a maid in the morning the chances are she'll quit before night anyhow." —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Poets.

When poets write the world is brutal It works 'em up to concert pitch. I think they're happier when they tootle Of sadness, suicide and sigh. —New York Sun.

His Mistake.

"Are those eggs fresh?" "Yes, miss. They wouldn't have been laid till tomorrow if I hadn't made a mistake and torn an extra leaf off the calendar." —Ideas.

To Be Exact.



Officer—Don't you know better than to start an empty gun at me? Pointed Recruit—But it—it's not empty, sir; it's loaded.—Hutton Mitchell in Windsor Magazine.

JACK'S RED CROSS GIRL.

By JOSEPH T. RESCEL.

He, on the Texas border, called her his "Red Cross Girl;" we, in the big government hospital, "Merry Sunshine." Indeed she was to us a ray of sunshine. Moving among us with her cheery "good morning," she arranged a pillow here and there, while beaming into upturned faces.

Nature had made her light. She was light of complexion, and beneath a spotless cap of white, in the bright morning sun, her light hair shone like newly beaten gold. She had laughing blue eyes that sparkled like rippling waters.

The big ward—our ward—was filled to its capacity. The sudden call of the militia to the Rio Grande had exacted its full quota of sick men. As each pain-racked figure was brought in, Merry Sunshine could not conceal her anxiety. It might be her Jack, dear old Jack, so noble, good and handsome, who had been one of the first to leave for the border. Wishing to be near him and also to serve her country, she had followed her sweetheart the day after his departure, but many miles still separated them.

One bright August morning they carried into the ward a khaki-clad, delirious figure, who waved an imaginary saber with his unbandaged arm, shouting wildly, "Up and at them, Jack; up and at them. Good boy, Jack; see them run. They're breaking, they're breaking. We'll chase 'em into the gulf."

With eager, trembling hands she examined the regimental number on the sick man's uniform. It was the same regiment as her Jack's. Was it possible this tossing, fever-stricken form knew her sweetheart?

Far into the night she sat by the wounded man's side.

In the cool quiet of the early morning a few days later, Merry Sunshine's attention was rewarded by a gentle sigh from the new patient. He was freed of his delirium and his eyes slowly grew clearer. A wan smile parted his lips as she bent over him. "Jack's sweetheart, the Red Cross girl," he whispered joyfully. "I know you from the picture in his watch case."

With a cry of delight she heard what followed.

"Yes, Jack was by my side when we charged across a stretch of cactus-covered plain during some drill maneuvers. I remember my horse pitching forward, my head striking the ground and nothing else until this moment."

The voice gradually weakened. Almost inaudibly he mumbled, "I'm tired now, very tired. Letter—inside—pocket—blouse—which I was to mail—because Jack—stationed long way from post office." His eyes closed and he lapsed into peaceful slumber.

"A letter from Jack! Oh, how good!" A bell rang the call to duty. The letter must wait. With a long, sweet kiss she placed it over her heart in the folds of her immaculate uniform.

Months passed and the strained situation at the border had calmly subsided. A long troop train pulled into the station of a northern city amid shrieks of the multitude upon the platform.

Accompanied by the grinding of brakes and release of air, the train came to a full stop.

At the edge of the crowd a fair-faced woman energetically waved her country's flag with a small, ungloved hand.

Shifting her intent gaze continually over each vestibule as man after man descended the expression in her eyes showed eager expectancy while she scanned each healthy, sun-browned face.

Why did he not appear? Could it be possible he had not come? It was his regiment. Had anything happened?

It seemed to her tension-wrought mind that they had all disembarked. The flag of her country was firmly clasped in her hand, as with her head erect she tried to force her way through the crowd.

A tall, well-built militiaman, who noted the look of anxiety on her face, politely lifted his hat and asked if he could be of service. She thanked him and explained, in a quiet, even tone he said, "Passageway, please." The crowd respectfully fell aside and he conducted her to the cars.

Merry Sunshine arrived with him at an open vestibule, just as three figures started to descend. A big man in the center, supported by his two companions, saw her coming. He attempted to rush forward, but his uncertain steps were checked by his comrades, who sang out, "Steady, Jack, steady!"

A deep flush of color shot to his cheeks. His eyes, clear and bright, watched the figure that came rapidly toward him and eagerly sprang up the steps. Strength returned suddenly as her arms encircled his neck and she placed upon his lips a long, sweet kiss. Her anxious voice questioned him. "Jack, what is it? Tell me! You are ill? You are injured?"

"It is nothing, little sweetheart," he said. "I had the fever. Feel a trifle shaky, that's all."

His arms quickly went around her, and there, amid that vast throng, we lost our "Merry Sunshine," and Jack, good old Jack, regained his "Little Red Cross girl." (Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

We **SELL** Hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. **Ad.**

Horace D. Martin of the College Department spent Sunday in Corbin visiting friends.

Mrs. Estelle Mulberry of Sadieville was visiting her son of the Academy Department last week.

Mrs. Nannie McCabe of Sadieville was visiting her niece here the last of the week.

Miss Celta Hammond visited friends at Paint Lick over Sunday.

Paul DeGroot, Sidney Neal, Ralph Jones, Carroll Batson, Misses Susie Holliday and Lillian Neal took their Easter lunch on Silver Creek Sunday.

Our stock is always being freshened with the new ideas, as they appear in the leading fashion centers. **Fish's. ad.-41.**

Miss Lucy Holliday, who is teaching at Somerset, was visiting her sisters here Sunday.

Miss Grace Wilson, a former student of the Academy and who is now attending the E. K. S. N. at Richmond, was visiting friends here Monday.

Miss Esther Gentry, a graduate of the Academy Department, was visiting friends here the first of the week.

Miss Mary Wilson, who spent the winter at Richmond, was visiting here last week.

The Patrons of the Rural Training School and Miss Moore's domestic science class gave the teacher, Charles Anderson, a very happy surprise with a linen shower last week.

Mrs. Laura Jones went to Cincinnati Wednesday for new shapes, patterns and trimming. Ready for sale Friday and Saturday. **ad.-41.**

A party consisting of Cecil McGuire, Elgie Davis, Miss Berg, and Anita LeCour motored to Lexington Monday.

A number from here are attending the Mountain Workers' Conference at Knoxville, Tenn., this week. Among the number were Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Professor Smith, Bessie DeBord, Jessie Moore, Nola Hill, and Messrs. Oscar Wilson and Edward Cook.

Laura Jones does appreciate your trade; it's mighty kind and nice of you to appreciate her efforts to sell you hats right. **ad.-41.**

Mrs. Sparks of Dreyfus, who was operated on at the Robinson Hospital last week, died there Sunday night. The body was taken back to Richmond for burial.

A Mr. Kirby of Colorado was operated on at the Robinson Hospital Wednesday.

A number of the farmers from Conway were doing business in town last week.

County Agent Spence made a visit to the Big Hill school Tuesday and gave them a talk while there.

Sure we will sell hats. We sell them right. Laura Jones. **ad.-41.**

We mean it. We will sell hats. Laura Jones. **ad.-41.**

Miss Pearl Scrivner, who is a student at Eastern Kentucky State Normal in Richmond, spent Easter with friends in Berea.

Isaac Bowles, who is studying law at State University at Lexington, was a Berea visitor Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. L. C. Gabbard, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gabbard, and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Moore were visiting in Wallacetown at the first of the week at the home of W. R. Gabbard.

Miss Lillian Newcomer, who is teaching at Paintsville, spent Easter Sunday with her mother in Berea. Braxton Short is quite sick in an El Paso, Texas, hospital, being unable to return with his company to Ohio.

Don't wait till Monday or Tuesday to come to Laura Jones' for your hats. Come Friday and Saturday. We sell hats. Get first choice out of the new stock just in. All the newest shapes in all the newest colors. Apple, Green, Mustard, Citron, etc. We have them Friday and Saturday. New trimming to match. Come. **ad.-41.**

Miss Gilla Dean of Richmond State Normal was the guest of Miss May Smith Saturday and Sunday.

Prof. E. F. Dizney of Evarts spent Easter Sunday in Berea with his two daughters, Margaret and Grace.

Will Dooley was at home for the Easter holidays.

Messrs. Ruben and Owen Batson spent from Saturday until Monday at their home in Cynthiana.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Allen Williams.

Mrs. A. H. Short and daughter, Miss Golden, visited with 1st Sargent, D. C. Short, and Ed Cox of the Ohio N. G. in Cincinnati last week.

The boys have just returned from the border. They report a nice time and certainly appreciated the hospitality shown them by the Northern soldiers.

Carroll W. Johnston left Thursday for Northern Ohio where he will spend the summer with his uncle, Otis B. Strong, at Huntsburg.

C. W. Johnson is still confined to home with an attack of pleurisy.

Linnie Bowman, a former Foundation boy, writes from Akron, O., where he is engaged with a large rubber firm at \$4.50 per day—8 hrs.

Mr. C. E. Cliff of Mt. Jackson Sanitarium, Indianapolis, Ind., was a happy visitor at The Citizen office yesterday, and left the wherewith for another year's subscription. He reports everything fine from his point of view at the Sanitarium.

Jeter Riddle of the College Department was in Lexington on business Saturday.

Miss Kinyon, who has been ill for some time, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Ernberg gave a reception to a number of her friends at the Log Palace Friday evening in the honor of Miss Edith Whitney Shaw of Detroit.

MUSICALE

College Chapel

April 16. Admission 10c. For the benefit of the School Lunch.

PROF. E. F. DIZNEY CALLED

Prof. E. F. Dizney of Evarts was a visitor here during the first of the week. At the Graded School Board meeting he was unanimously elected to the Principalship of the Berea High School for next year. He hopes to be able to adjust matters in order that he may accept the position.

We trust the way will open for him to accept. He is a well known and popular educator and the man for the place.

METHODIST CHURCH NEWS

Next Sunday morning, the Rev. A. W. Hamilton will preach on "Wilhelm, the Prussian Pharoah in the Light of a Christian Revelation."

Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Dr. J. L. Godby superintendent. Start of Red and Blue Contest.

Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Henry Wuncy, president. Led by Mountain Volunteer Band of Berea College.

Prayer meeting led by Miss Sarah Ely.

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES

Sunday School 9:45 Sunday Morning. Carefully graded classes for all ages.

Preaching services, 11:00 a. m., by the pastor, E. B. English.

B. Y. P. U., 6:15 p. m. A live wire in the church. A welcome waits you if you join us in these services.

W. M. U. meets with Mrs. Pope, Boone Street, Tuesday, April 17th, 2:30 p. m.

On Friday and Saturday, April 20th and 21st, the women will have a rummage, or second-hand sale. They will sell all kinds of second-hand goods, furniture, kitchen utensils, clothing, also have sandwiches, coffee, pies, candy, etc., etc. Remember time and place: April 20th and 21st, Cornelius Block, Short Street.

BEREA PATRIOTIC

A patriotic meeting was held in the Chapel Saturday night under the auspices of the Berea Civic League. Its purpose was of a dual nature—that of putting before the people the plans of a system of co-operative gardening to be carried on by the League in Berea this spring, and that of arousing the citizens and students to a feeling of deeper patriotism in this time when our country is entering the great world struggle.

The opening address was given by Secretary Vaughn, who, in speaking on the co-operative gardening system, said, "The reason that other countries have been succeeding so well is because of their intensive methods of farming." He further stated that the people of the United States were throwing out at their back doors enough to feed another nation almost as large.

Speaking on the same topic, Dean Clark said, "The problem for us is to produce food for our armies. The time has come when we must utilize every piece of ground. I see many vacant lots in Berea producing absolutely nothing but old tin cans."

The Rev. A. W. Hamilton made a very stirring address which aroused a strong sense of patriotism in every true American present. In speaking of the present war, he said, "This war is a fight between Christ and the Devil; a fight against auto-cracy." In referring to the new freedom of Russia, he remarked, "The world has been slowly sown with the leaven of Democracy." Regarding Germany, he said, "Germany has resorted to methods that would have brought a blush of shame to any of the old conquerors."

The next address was by the Rev. C. S. Knight, who, in a heat of eloquence, exclaimed, "In 1776 God gave us Washington; in 1865, Lincoln; in 1898, McKinley; and today He has given us Woodrow Wilson. May the wide world enjoy the liberty that we enjoy."

The band thrilled the audience with its varied selections of patriotic music and the program was brought to a grand and fitting close by the raising of the Stars and Stripes.

PROGRESS CLUB

The Progress Club met in regular session at the home of Mrs. F. O. Clark on Jackson Street. The majority of members were present. After the regular routine business, the meeting assumed a Patriotic Spirit, and a motion was passed requesting Mayor Gay to issue a proclamation that "Old Glory" be displayed from all residences, stores, and automobiles of the City of Berea. And the following resolutions were also offered and adopted:

"Whereas, a crisis has arisen in our national affairs which demands the support of all loyal citizens.

Be it resolved first, that we, the retiring officers and the members of the "Progress Club," wish to express our loyalty both to the President of the United States and to the principles of national honor, and of humanity which are at stake.

Second, that we, as women, put ourselves on record as being willing to offer our services in whatever field of endeavor, however lowly, we can be of most use in such crisis.

Third, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our society and that they be published in The Citizen.

Mrs. H. E. Taylor.

Mrs. F. E. Matheny.

Mrs. J. W. Herndon.

Mrs. C. H. Burdette.

Mrs. A. F. Scruggs.

Mrs. E. B. English.

Mrs. J. R. Robertson.

Mrs. Carl Hunt.

After delicious refreshments, the Club adjourned.

First American Peasage.

It is recorded in a history of the United States that an Indian chief named Mante after baptism was made a peer, receiving the rank of baron and assuming the title of Lord of Roanoke so far back as the year 1587. Somewhat later, in 1609, the title of Lord Delaware was granted by James I. to the new governor of Virginia. Later still, in 1633, Charles I., among his coronation honors, conferred the title of Viscount Canada upon Sir William Alexander.

THOROUGHBRED R. I. REDS

Of the Purest Strains

Eggs at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. R. C. Coomer, Speedwell, Ky. Phone Waco, 502. **ad.-43.**

MAIDEN RIDGE NURSERY

Thousands of fine apple and peach trees in lots of 10 or more at 12 cents each. Other stock and berries reasonable. Send for list.

G. D. SMITH, Proprietor, (Ad. 42.) Richmond, Ky.



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Spring Suits

Are here in all styles and color. Also many other spring goods are arriving daily . . .

CALL AND SEE

Gott Brothers

Main street

Berea, Ky.

We are Glad to Announce That **E. HARDIN**

has been appointed our representative in Berea, and is ready to show you samples of the new, distinctive and attractive line of **BETHARD WALL PAPER COMPANY** Decorations for 1917

Mr. Hardin is an experienced decorator. Let him show you the novel and delightful effects that can be worked out in your home this spring with **BETHARD WALL PAPERS** Bethard Wall Paper Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

F. L. MOORE'S Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

"Those serving prison sentences," says the Columbia State, "are about the only persons whose financial condition is not affected by the high cost of living."

Berea College Calendar

April

13. Friday:
9:30-9:50 a. m. Department Conferences.
6:30-7:30 p. m. Vesper Socials, Calls.
7:40-9:10 p. m. General Faculty (7:40, roll call; 9:10, adjournment.) Report of Commission on Students' Expenses.
14. Saturday: Pearson's Birthday.
9:30 a. m. Assembly. Address.
2:00-4:00 p. m. Sports, Men and Women.
7:00-9:00 p. m. Formal Receptions by the several deans.
15. Sunday:
9:45-10:45 a. m. College Sunday School.
3:30-4:00 p. m. Open Air Services, Knight.
6:15-7:15 p. m. Young Peoples' Meetings.
7:30-8:30 p. m. Chapel Worship: Upper Chapel, Roberts; Main Chapel, Raine.
16. Monday: Free Day.
6:30-7:30 p. m. Band Concert in Open Air.
17. Tuesday:
9:30-9:50 a. m. Department Chapels.
7:00-8:00 p. m. Harmonia, Choral Classes.

18. Wednesday:
9:30-9:50 a. m. Department Chapels.
1:00-5:00 p. m. Arbor Day—Vocational Department.
3:50-5:30 p. m. Cabinet.
6:30-7:30 p. m. Vesper Socials, Calls.
19. Thursday:
9:30-10:30 a. m. Lectures: Upper Chapel, Mrs. Peck; Main Chapel, W. J. Baird.
3:50-5:30 p. m. Prudential Committee.
6:30-7:30 p. m. Dormitory Prayer Meetings.
7:30-8:30 p. m. Church Prayer Meeting.
20. Friday:
9:30-9:50 a. m. Department Conferences.
6:30-7:30 p. m. Vesper Socials, Calls.
7:40 p. m. Department Faculty Meetings: (7:40, roll call; 9:10, adjournment.) College: Can We Arrange Courses Beyond the Pedagogy and Literary so that Students who Desire to Teach in History, English or Modern Languages will have the Opportunity to Major along one of these lines?—Rumold. Normal: Recent School Legislation in Kentucky.—Hillman. Academy: Our Program Discussed.—Cunningham. Vocational: Vocational Work in Summer School.—Dean Clark. Foundation School: The Gary Schools.—Miss Ritscher.

ARMY GUNS WANTED

The college students are organizing five companies to drill on the campus and are in great need of guns. We hope to receive a set of modern rifles from the government but we cannot expect them immediately. Under these circumstances, the College would like to borrow from old soldiers and others any old army rifles which may have seen service or others so that we can at least fit out one company with arms for drill at no distant time. The College will undertake to be responsible for the safekeeping and return of guns so loaned. Please bring them to the Treasurer's Office.

Wm. Goodell Frost.

OIL NEWS

The Jackson County Oil Company recently incorporated at Berea, Ky., with an authorized capital of \$40,000, is planning to drill at once. It is not known just where they will drill first. They have under lease 10,000 acres in various Eastern Kentucky counties, including Jackson, Lee, Rockcastle and Laurel, where developments are being pushed rapidly.

They are offering for sale 5000 shares of their capital stock at par, \$1.00 per share, all common non-assessable. Over \$22,000 of its capital stock has already been issued. Parties interested in buying stock should call on or write.

A. F. Scruggs, Sec., or
D. N. Welch, Pres.

Berea, Ky. **ad.-41.**

Bridges.

The only mention of a bridge in the canonical Scriptures is indirectly in the principality of Gesbur, a district to the northeast of the sea of Galilee. At this place a bridge is said to exist still which is called by the Arabs "the bridge of the sons of Jacob." The Romans are credited with being the first constructors of arched bridges over streams.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

The meeting of Christian Endeavor Sunday night was led by Bradley Kincaid. The delegates who attended the Danville Convention gave some of the many helpful messages

OLD IRON WANTED

Will pay highest price for iron, delivered at once

Hides, Chickens, Eggs wanted

J. S. GOTT

Depot Street Berea, Ky. (Ad. 45.)

that they heard while there. "It seems as though I had attended the real convention," was the remark of many as they left. The C. E. quartette rendered a number of excellent musical numbers.

Next Sunday the subject is "The Lord's Day the Best Day," and will be led by Miss Raymond. Everybody come!

MILLINERY

New
Millinery
All
The
Time

Fish's

Heldman Clothes

J. M. COYLE & CO., Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

House and Lot on Estill Street

6 room house, college water, good cellar, barn and coal shed, and the best location that can be bought in Berea. Price is right. If interested see

SCRUGGS & GOTT

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36

Berea, Ky.

Your investment in real estate today promises to your children what your father's investment thirty years ago would have meant to you

COME TO BERE A

We have a very complete line of farms, town and suburban property and some good business opportunities.

Come in and talk it over with us.

DEAN & STAFFORD

Office in Berea Bank and Trust Company Building

Berea

Kentucky



Habit Is Second Nature

The ease with which different tasks are accomplished is made possible because right habits force their completion. It is not difficult to open an Interest Account in this Bank, not much money is necessary. This done, the habit of systematic depositing becomes second nature, and is difficult to break. Good results from this habit are recognized. Form this habit—start it NOW!

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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No Immodest News Items!

THE WAR AND BUSINESS

The business men of the country are naturally wondering what effect our entrance into the war will have on business conditions. In fact, they need to know as much as possible in order that they may plan wisely for the future.

We are all hoping that the war may be brought to a more speedy close by the move we have made, but we cannot be sure that such will be the case. We must be ready to face whatever may come. We have already been much affected by the war influences, and have, ourselves, slipped into the conflict without any apparent change or disturbance thus far. But can this continue? In general, the period of war is one of high and fluctuating prices, which bring fortunes to some and suffering to others. What are the prospects before us now?

There are some reasons to believe that business conditions will be less affected than in other periods of war, but our attitude should be that of care and caution. We know that a very large sum of money must be provided to pay the expenses of our own government and of the nations with whom we co-operate in carrying on the war. This must, in part, be drawn from the industries where it would be used in production. Still, it is true that much of it will be spent in our own country for the things for the armies and navies, and will thus return to production. The plan to secure a part of this money by taxation of profits will not lead men to extend their business for the sake of gain, and thus may diminish production.

We have already become used to high prices, but there is danger that they may go higher. The temptation to speculate in products in a time of war is tremendous. If patriotism and justice will not prevent this result, our government may have to exercise a greater control than ever before. We have learned some things from the European states in regard to control and we have a president who does not fear to use his powers to serve the best interests of all.

A new factor in the situation is

the system of banking which the Wilson administration has brought into being—business men can secure money to carry on their industries more easily than ever before. The danger of panics has been largely removed and other hindrances to the steadiness of production.

Most disturbing in its bearing on the situation, is the shortage of wheat and some other food products. It is not yet too late to remedy this, in part, by planting large quantities of vegetable and other food products that may be used as a substitute for wheat.

In conclusion, it may be said that the watchword for the time should be "Production." Let every effort be put forth to bring into existence during the year, as much product of every kind as can possibly be done. This much is certain and should be heeded by all.

AN EASTER SERMON

(Continued from Page One)

He who could say, "I am the life," alone could give vitality to the dead souls of a dead world. In the strength of this new life imparted Peter preached at Pentecost, reaching the souls of thousands, fearlessly faced the Sanhedrin, rejoiced in prison, became a source of strength to the church throughout the ages. In the power of this life Paul preached the Christ whom he had persecuted and to him was given such enduring force that he could say, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

This life resting upon God's saints through the ages has enabled them to triumph in prisons and martyr fires over sin and Satan, and so have they built up the kingdom of our Lord through the dynamic of an ever-living Christ.

AUSTRIA BREAKS WITH U. S.

(Continued from Page One)

that a similar course is a matter only of hours.

By prearrangements Spain will take over the diplomatic and consular interests of the United States in Austria-Hungary. All Austrian consular agents will depart from the United States with the diplomatic mission as was the case with Germany.

Austria's break with the United States undoubtedly is the prelude to a declaration of a state of war. How many days will elapse before Germany's chief ally enters a state of war with Germany's newest enemy will be decided entirely by circumstances.

Charge Grew at Vienna also will turn over to Spain British and Japanese interests which this country has looked after since the beginning of the war. Italian, French and Roumanian interests in Austria-Hungary, previously looked after by the United States, were ordered turned over to the Swiss minister.

American ambassadors, ministers and consular officials in belligerent countries will stand ready to turn over Austrian interests which the United States has represented in those countries since the beginning of the war to whatever nation the Austrian foreign office shall indicate.

Vote Fraud Decision.

Washington, April 10.—No jail sentences will result from alleged election frauds in the senatorial primary in West Virginia, according to a supreme court decision. The court held that prosecutions for fraud must be pressed under state and not federal laws.

Russia to Control Grain.

Petrograd, April 10.—The duma has voted for government control of the entire supply of grains and flour.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

"Great Allied Movement Is Launched Against Enemy"

COUNTLESS NUMBERS

Official Report Says That Berea Will Be Attacked By Trillions—See Diary Below

Will You join the anti-fly campaign? This good work would bring results that would benefit every member of our community. Flies are our enemies and we should by all means get rid of them. They are easy to get rid of, if we keep up an active warfare on them. The greatest weapon we can use is cleanliness.

The members of the Boys' Corn Clubs can do a full man's share in helping their fathers get rid of ninety per cent of the flies that invade their homes, by starting with cleaning the barn, pig pen, and other filthy places around the home. No one can make a better fly-trap than a boy, or better help father screen the house.

The first of April, or when the first warm spring days come, is the time to begin the fight on the flies. Of course, it must be kept up every week or the enemy will surely win the battle.

Every girl can do a full woman's part by helping mother clean the house. Especially since she knows it is just as much disgrace to have flies as it is to have bed bugs in the home. The best formula for house cleaning is water, soap, "elbow grease" with a generous supply of sunshine and fresh air. One's good judgement will prompt them how often during each month this formula must be applied.

Let us make one big pull together for a flyless home.

DIARY OF A FEMALE FLY

Thursday, November 2, 1916. Went into winter quarters. Barely lived through the long, hard winter.

April 20, 1917. Came out of winter quarters and laid my first batch of eggs—120 in number—in a manure heap.

April 21, 1917. My first 120 eggs have hatched.

April 22, 1917. Larvae have undergone first molt.

April 23, 1917. Larvae have undergone second molt.

April 26, 1917. Larvae transformed into pupae.

May 1, 1917. One hundred and twenty full grown flies, sixty of which are females.

May 3, 1917. Laid my second batch—120 eggs—this time in the filth of an uncleaned back yard.

May 13, 1917. One hundred and twenty flies came from my second batch of eggs. Laid my third batch in a kind neighbor's garbage can.

May 20, 1917. The city has offered a prize to the school child who will kill the largest number of flies. The boy at the house where I live is killing flies right and left. And to think—we have all been eating at the same table with him.

May 21, 1917. Laid my fourth batch of eggs. Left alone and unhindered, by September 10, 1917, my descendants will number 5,598,720,000,000.

Let us get busy! Swat these first early flies, thereby killing off the breeders, and thus ridding ourselves of the millions later.

Sanitation Committee of Clio and Progress Clubs.

THE NAPIERS WRITE

Boynton, Okla., April 1, 1917.

Dear Editor: Enclosed find \$1.00 as payment for another year's subscription for "The Citizen." We're always glad to get "The Citizen" out here in this Western clime, as it is like getting a letter from home. We both are teaching at present, but our schools will be out the 20th of this month. Mrs. Napier has enrolled 80 students in her school. We are well located on a farm where we both stay at home while teaching. We have a good Sunday-school in this community of which I was superintendent last year, and was re-elected again this year to the same position. The Sun-

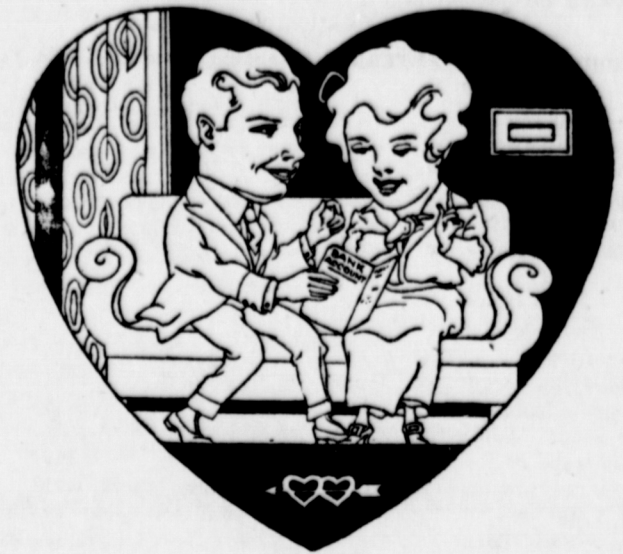
day-school spirit is running quite high since these beautiful spring days have come. There is an attendance of about 70 now, but it is growing about as fast as an Oklahoma town.

At first we were somewhat surprised to find ourselves in the midst of this hustling and bustling life of the west but, finally, we decided the best thing to do was to just fall in line too.

We see plenty of Indians; but instead of seeing him carrying his bow and arrows, wearing deer-skin moccasins with a feather tied in his scalplock, we see him as any ordinary person, looking as much civilized as anybody. Perhaps the oil industry is the center of the biggest interest in this part of the west. There are big oil wells all around us. Some producing 4,000 bbls. per day. A man may be as poor as "Jobe's Turkey" one day and the next day be a real millionaire, or it may be equally just in the reverse for him. We would appreciate hearing from our friends, as letters from Kentucky sound mighty well to us we don't have much time at present to write in return.

Sincerely,
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Napier.

Are You Thinking of Marriage?



START your wedded life right. The young man who is contemplating matrimony should bank his money. After he has furnished his home he should have something laid aside for possible adversity. Wedded life means added responsibility for him. The prospective bridegroom should open a bank account today. It means happiness in the future. We'll gladly explain our banking system.

Berea National Bank

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

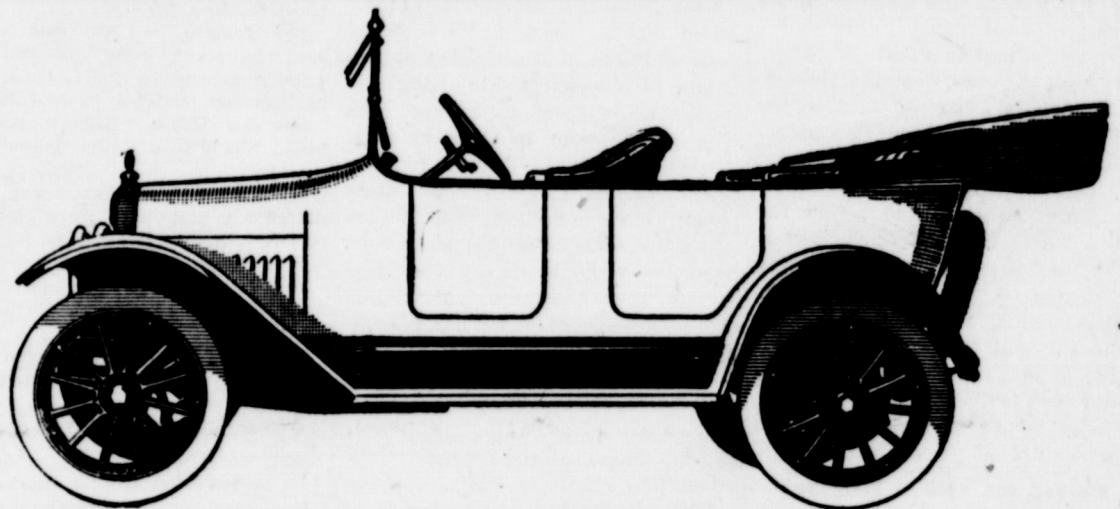
Friday afternoon, March 30, a number of parents and teachers allied with the Knapp Hall training school met and after an interesting discussion by Professor Lewis and a hearty response from the parents present it was deemed wise to take steps toward a permanent organization.

The following Friday those interested met and elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. Edward Por-

ter; Vice-President, Mrs. John Welch; Secretary, C. H. Wertenberger.

A committee for drafting a constitution for the association was appointed consisting of Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Dean, and Miss Harris.

The next meeting will be held in Knapp Hall Friday afternoon, April 20, at 2:30, when an interesting program will be rendered. All parents and teachers are most cordially invited.



\$635 Now --- \$665 May 1st

Maxwell Quality has been and will be rigidly maintained in spite of the big and constant increases in the cost of materials

That's the Maxwell policy, fixed and immutable as the Rock of Gibraltar. For years the Maxwell Company has been proving it in the Maxwell Car, which has come to be recognized as the "World's Greatest Motor Car Value,"—as the car of power—of ease of control—of stability—of endurance—of economy. 200,000 satisfied Maxwell owners attest to the success of that policy. More than three thousand Maxwell dealers owe their business stability to the fulfillment of that policy.

THE CAR THAT EVERYMAN CAN OWN

Maxwell economy of upkeep has made it everyman's car. Thousands upon thousands of Maxwell owners have told us that their running costs are as little as six to eight dollars per month—an amount which the average man spends on casual luxuries. The Maxwell gives an amazing mileage per gallon of gasoline. Instance, the world's non-stop record run of 22,000 miles, when a Maxwell stock car averaged 22 miles per gallon of gasoline.

OWN A WORLD'S NON-STOP CHAMPION CAR

There is no reason why you shouldn't. It's first price is small—far less when you take into consideration its complete equipment and luxurious refinements, than any other car made. Then its cost of upkeep is so little as to make the cost of a family's ordinary luxuries extravagant by comparison. With the power in its motor to make up hill and down dale like a level road; with the ease of control that makes driving sheer troubleless pleasure; and with the stability and endurance that makes the Maxwell, not a one-season, but a many-season car; the Maxwell is beyond doubt the "World's Greatest Motor Car Value"—everyman's car.

May 1st, the new price—\$665—goes into effect

But you don't have to pay the increase in price if you buy your Maxwell now

SCRUGGS & GOTT, Agents

Berea

Kentucky



Greater and Better Sunday Schools for a Greater and Better Kentucky

"Go-To-Sunday-School Day"

for all Kentucky is

MAY 6, 1917

One Million People will attend!

Come, let us go to Sunday School!

KENTUCKY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Kentucky Educational Association

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 25-28

LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES FROM BERE A AND ALL WAY STATIONS

Louville & Nashville R. R.

Tickets on sale April 24-25-26; limit May 1st. See nearest L. & N. agent for particulars.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

CORN GROWING IN EASTERN KENTUCKY

My dear Farmers:

It is about time to begin planning the fertilizing and planting of the corn crop, and so I am writing you as I agreed to do in my letter of March 15th, to offer some suggestions.

Fertilizers

If any commercial fertilizer is bought for use, 16 per cent acid phosphate is the best to get. It can be obtained from any fertilizer dealer or agent. Apply this broadcast at the rate of from 250 to 500 pounds per acre, and work into the soil with a harrow.

Seed Corn

As yet little is known as to the pure varieties of corn which will be suitable to Eastern Kentucky. The introduction of any new variety into a community is not likely to give satisfaction at first. The best varieties to use in the main crop will be those which have been tried out in the locality and have proved to be good. If some new variety is to be tried out, plant it to itself on some part of the farm away from other corn.

Seed corn should be selected in the fall at husking time, or preferably in the field before the corn is harvested. Select large, sound ears, and hang them up to dry where rats or mice cannot get to them. Seed corn should be dry when cold, freezing weather comes.

The germinating power of each ear of seed corn should be known before planting is done. This can be tried out by the germination test described in Farmers' Bulletin No. 253. I will send this bulletin on request.

Time to Plant

In most seasons the best time to plant corn is from the first to the middle of May. Corn is often planted too early in Eastern Kentucky. The usual result is poor germination. Any corn planted before the soil is warm is hindered in germination, and is much more subject to the attacks of cut worms and other insects which do their work best while the soil is cool. It is much better to spend more time making a good seed bed and then plant after the soil is warm enough for the corn to start off promptly.

Method and Rate of Planting

On level land it will be best to plant in checks (rows running both ways) so as to reduce the work of killing weeds. On hilly or rolling land the rows can run only one direction. They must run "around the hill," and to prevent washing they should have a very slight fall in one direction throughout the entire row. If one point in the row is a little lower than the next few feet in both directions, then the water will gather in this low place, and breaking over will cause a wash. As nearly as possible, then, there should be a uniform slope to the row from one end to the other.

On most soils, poor to medium in fertility, the corn should be planted so as to give good distance between the hills. It will be about right to leave two stalks to the hill with hills 4 feet apart and rows 4 feet apart. Planting at this rate will put as many stalks on the land as will be necessary in order to grow as much corn as the land is able to produce. Too often the corn is crowded so close that the yield is very much reduced. The following table gives the number of stalks to the acre when planted at different distances, leaving two stalks to the hill. It also gives the number of bushels these stalks will produce assuming that 100 ears are required to make a bushel of shelled corn. This does not make allowance for barren or missing stalks.

Planting Distance Table For Corn With Yields

Distance Apart of Stalks.	Number of Stalks Per Acre.	Bushels of Yield at 100 Ears Per Bushel.
3 ft. x 3 ft.	9680	96.8
3 1/2 ft. x 3 1/2 ft.	7112	71.1
4 ft. x 4 ft.	5445	54.5
4 1/2 ft. x 4 1/2 ft.	4302	43.0
5 ft. x 5 ft.	3484	34.8

You know about what to expect from your soil under ordinary conditions. You can see from this table that it would be foolish to leave enough stalks on the land to produce 95 bushels when you know the land could not grow more than 40. Plant your corn in proportion to the fertility of the soil.

Depth of Planting

Do not plant too deep. One inch is deep enough early in the season when there is plenty of moisture. Later it should be planted deeper. There must be enough moisture in contact with the grain to start the sprout. It is good practice, if the corn is planted by hand, to step on every hill as it is dropped. This insures a firm seed bed under the grain and makes it germinate quicker.

Hoping these suggestions will help you to start right, I am

Very truly yours,

ROBERT F. SPENCE,
County Agent.

BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB

Last Tuesday afternoon County Agent Spence met all the young boys of Berea at the Graded School Chapel and organized an Agricultural Club with 57 members. This was one of the most interesting meetings of its kind ever held in Berea. Lona C. Fish, our State champion corn grower, was elected president without an opposing vote. Speeches were made by the boys giving their reasons why Lona should be elected. The big reasons were: "He has been a club member four years and has stuck to it faithfully." He is our State champion, and we want him at the head of our club." Many such reasons were given.

This club will raise all kinds of crops, and grow animals of their choice. Before May 1 the club will perhaps reach 60 or more members. Lela Bowman, the only girl of the club, was elected Secretary. She has been secretary for two years. She, too, was elected without opposition.

County Agent Spence will meet the farmers of Big Hill at Narrow Gap schoolhouse Tuesday night at 7:00 o'clock; Conway school house, Wednesday night at 7:00 o'clock; and Disputanta church house, Thursday night at 7:00 o'clock, and discuss Farmers' Relations to the War, and also organize a Boys' Agricultural Club at each place.

POULTRY INTEREST

There were 33 settings (15) of pure bred Rhode Island Red eggs distributed at Berea Bank & Trust Company last Saturday to the farmers and families. These eggs are being put out by the bank for \$1.00 per setting, not to be paid for until next November 1st without interest. We did not have enough eggs to supply the demand.

Next Saturday there will be 600 or 800 eggs distributed again. The farmers are asked if they desire to come and have a part in this big movement for more and better pure bred stock. You can have from 1 to 5 settings. Put in your applications to Bank soon.

WARTIME WISDOM

Plant a Million More Gardens For Food This Year.

WHAT TO DO IN EACH MONTH

Utilize Vacant Lots For Vegetables and Increase the Nation's Food Supply When That Supply is Most Needed. Also Help to Keep Prices Down.

[Prepared in Washington by the experts of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, which is affiliated with the conservation department of the American Forestry association.]

WHAT TO DO IN APRIL.

Transplant late in April tomato, pepper and eggplant from plant frame or cold frame to garden.

Bed sweet potato in plant frame. Sow celery seed in plant frame. Transplant annual flower plants into flower borders.

Transplant dahlias and snapdragon plants into flower borders. Plant summering flowering bulbs.

Plant beans, Swiss chard, kohlrabi, carrots, parsnips, salsify, corn, cucumbers, melons, squash and okra. Sow seeds of alyssum, cosmos, mignonette and nasturtium in flower borders.

Keep soil between rows mellow. Spray for insect enemies. Plan for disposing of various crops.

WHAT TO DO IN MAY.

Care for lettuce plants in hotbed. Care for sweet potato plants in plant frame.

Sow seeds of brussels sprouts in plant frame. Plant beans, pumpkins and corn. Keep soil between rows mellow.

Spray for insect enemies. Harvest and replant crops promptly.

WHAT TO DO IN JUNE.

Transplant sweet potato plants from plant frame to garden.

Sow tomato, cabbage and collard seeds in plant frame for fall crop. (Sow tomatoes in early June. Sow cabbage and collards in late June.)

Sow seeds of hardy perennials in hotbeds. Shade plants with screens made of slats.

Transplant in seed bed hardy perennial flower plants and place plants six to twelve inches apart both ways. Plant beans, corn.

Prune spring flowering shrubs and vines after flowers have fallen. Plant dahlias roots.

Keep soil between rows mellow. Spray for insect enemies and plant diseases.

Harvest and replant crops promptly.

WHAT TO DO IN JULY.

Transplant plants of brussels sprouts from plant frame to garden.

Plant Irish potatoes, beans, corn, carrots and rutabaga. Keep soil between rows mellow.

Spray for insect enemies and plant diseases. Arrange for a canning demonstration.

Harvest and replant crops promptly.

WHAT TO DO IN AUGUST.

Transplant tomato, collard, cabbage and celery plants from plant frame to garden.

Sow seeds of lettuce and endive in plant frame. Plant beans, beets, parsley, kohlrabi, carrots, turnips and garden peas (smooth variety).

Spray for insect enemies and plant diseases. Keep soil between rows mellow.

Harvest and replant crops promptly.

WHAT TO DO IN SEPTEMBER.

Transplant lettuce and endive plants in plant frame to garden.

Sow seeds of lettuce, endive and cabbage in plant frame. Root cuttings of roses.

Plant spinach, kale, mustard, winter radish, carrots, onion sets and crimson clover.

Spray for insect enemies and plant diseases.

Easy.

Visitor—What do you do with a story that the editors reject as too improbable?

Dasher—I turn it into a scenario, add a few more improbabilities and sell it to the movies. —Puck

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Julia H. Nichol, Director of Home Science

WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH A CAN OF SALMON

Last week's Citizen gave different ways of using canned corn and tomatoes. It will be a great help to the busy housewife if she keeps hanging in her pantry a list of the different dishes which may be made from any one thing, i. e., What you can do with a can of corn.

1, Chowder; 2, Fritters; 3, Scallop; 4, Pudding; 5, Succotash.

What You Can Do with a Can of

Tomatoes

1, Soup; 2, Sauce; 3, Scalloped; 4, Gelatin—in Salad, etc.

Salmon has not increased in price as rapidly as fresh meat. It has a food value almost as high as meat. The less expensive grade of salmon, 12½ to 15 cents per can, contains as much food value as the more expensive at 25 cents to 30 cents per can. It does not look as nice, but since food inspection has become so thorough we may be sure it is clean.

The following recipes give an idea of what you can do with a can of salmon: (Level measures are always used.)

Creamed Salmon on Toast

1 can of salmon; 2 cups medium white sauce; 6 slices of toast.

Remove the salmon from the can being careful to save the juice. Make the white sauce (using two cans of milk, 3 tablespoons of butter or bacon fat, and 4 table spoons of flour). Add salmon, broken up in small pieces. Add salt and pepper to taste. Arrange the six slices of toast on a platter and pour the salmon over it. Serve hot.

Scalloped Salmon

1 can salmon; 2 cups crackers, biscuits, or light bread crumbs; 1 cup thin white sauce.

Grease a baking dish. Begin with a layer of crumbs, add a layer of salmon, then white sauce. Repeat until the salmon and crumbs are

used, ending with crumbs on top. Bake in a modern oven 30 to 40 minutes.

Steamed Salmon Loaf

1 can of salmon; 4 tablespoons of milk; 2 eggs; 2 tablespoons of melted butter; 1-2 cup of bread crumbs; speck of pepper; 1-4 tea spoon of salt; 1 tea spoon of chopped parsley.

Rub butter into salmon, put crumbs into beaten egg, mix all together, season, steam one hour, or bake twenty minutes.

Sauce

1 cup of milk; 1 table spoon of corn starch; 1 table spoon of butter; juice from the salmon; 1 egg; speck of salt.

Cook until it thickens, and serve with the salmon.

Salmon Croquettes

1 can of salmon; 1 beaten egg; 2 cups cold potatoes, crackers or bread crumbs.

Mix thoroughly the salmon, egg and potatoes (if you do not have the potatoes, use bread crumbs moistened with milk), season, shape into cones or balls. Roll in slightly beaten egg and bread crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat until brown. Serve with tomato sauce.

Salmon Salad, 1—Taken from I. H. J.

1 can salmon; 2 chopped pickles; 3 hard cooked eggs; ½ cup cooked salad dressing.

Chop the eggs and mix well with salmon, potatoes and pickles. Add the salad dressing. Arrange crisp lettuce leaves on a platter and turn salad into it. Serve very cold.

Salmon Salad, 2

1 can salmon; 1-4 pound lettuce; 3-4 cup salad dressing.

Keep out enough lettuce leaves to garnish the salad dish and shed the remainder. Add the salmon, broken up in bits, and the salad dressing. Mix well and turn on the remaining leaves of lettuce.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patents \$9.75@10.25, winter fancy \$9.25@9.75, winter family \$8.75@9.25, winter extras \$7.75@8.25, low grade \$7.25@7.75.

Corn—No. 3 white \$1.36@1.37, No. 3 yellow \$1.34@1.35, No. 3 mixed \$1.34@1.35, white ear \$1.35@1.36.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$17@17.50, No. 2 \$16.50@16.75, No. 3 \$15.75@16.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50@17, No. 2 \$16@16.50, No. 1 clover \$18, No. 2 \$17.

Oats—No. 2 white 71½@72, standard white 70½@71, No. 3 white 69½@70, No. 4 white 68½@69, No. 2 mixed 70@70½, No. 3 mixed 68@69.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.27@2.29, No. 3 red \$2.25@2.26, No. 4 red \$1.95@2.10.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras \$46c, centralized creamery extras 43c, firsts 41c, seconds 38c, dairy fancy 35c, No. 1 packing stock 28½c, No. 2 23c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 30½c, firsts 30c, ordinary firsts 29½c, seconds 28½c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb. and under, 40c; fryers, 1½ lb. 30c; fowls, 5 lbs. and over, 23c; under 5 lbs, 23c; roosters, 23c.

Cattle—Shippers \$9@11.25; butcher steers, extra \$10.25@10.50, good to choice \$9.50@10.25, common to fair \$6.50@9; heifers, extra \$10@10.75, good to choice \$6@7.50, common to fair \$6.50@8.50; cows, extra \$8.50@9, good to choice \$7.50@8.50, common to fair \$6@7, canners \$4.50@5.50, stockers and feeders \$5.50@8.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15.55, good to choice packers and butchers \$15.50@15.55, mixed packers \$15.25@15.50, stags \$8@12, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8.50@14.50, light shippers \$13.50@14, pigs (110 lbs. and less) \$7@11.50.

A Detestable Character.

Turke—I wonder where Scribner got the character of that detestable villain in his new novel.

Burke—Oh, that's a portrait of the publisher who refused his first book!—London Answers.

Gosh!

A sailor returned from a cruise was completely upset by the noise that his wife did elope with a peddler of soap. And it somewhat unsettled his voice. —Springfield Union.

In the Vernacular.

"This vaudeville performer actually 'walks on his ear.'"

"Remarkable! I didn't see anything about his feat in the criticism of the show in today's paper."

"Yes. And he got on his ear about that."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

M. WIDES

The General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap Iron and other junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cars or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass, Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Castings.

Also buys eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Phones 363 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

HOW YOU CAN DESTROY FLIES

Government Experts Give Some Directions for Fighting Pest and Preventing the Spread of Typhoid and Other Diseases.

Insects Lay Eggs in Manure, So It Should Be Treated to Kill Grubs—Powdered Hellebore is Best When Properly Used in Spraying Liquid.

A safe and effective weapon against the typhoid or house fly has been found in powdered hellebore by scientists of the department of agriculture. Flies lay their eggs chiefly in stable manure. Powdered hellebore mixed with water and sprinkled over the manure will destroy the larvae which are hatched from the eggs. Since powdered hellebore is readily obtainable, this puts in the hands of everyone a remedy for one of the pests that has been found dangerous as well as troublesome. Powdered hellebore, however, will not kill adult flies which must be swatted or trapped.

It has long been known that flies breed in manure but previous methods of destroying the larvae there by the use of strong chemicals have been open to the objection that the treatment under some conditions lessened the fertilizing value of the manure or actually injured vegetation. This is not true of powdered hellebore. Government experiments have shown that the hellebore is entirely decomposed in the course of the fermentation of the manure and that even in excessive quantities it does no harm except to the larvae it is intended to destroy. Chickens picking in manure treated with it suffer no ill effects.

One-half pound of powdered hellebore mixed with ten gallons of water is sufficient to kill the larvae in eight bushels, or ten cubic feet of manure. The mixture should be sprinkled carefully over the pile, especial attention being paid to the outer edges. In most places hellebore is obtainable in 100-pound lots at a cost of 11 cents a pound. This makes the cost of the treatment a little less than seven-tenths of a cent per bushel of manure. A liberal estimate of the output of manure is two bushels a day per horse. The money involved is, therefore, trifling in comparison with the benefits to the individual and the community from the practical elimination of the disease-spreading fly.

Although fresh manure is the favorite breeding spot, flies lay their eggs in other places as well, such as outhouses, refuse piles, etc. In these places, from which no manure is taken to spread on the fields, considerable saving may be effected through the substitution of borax for powdered hellebore. Applied at the rate of 0.62 pounds per eight bushels of manure, borax is as effective as powdered hellebore in killing the larvae but costs less than half a cent for each bushel of manure treated. In larger quantities, however, or when the manure itself is spread at a greater rate than 15 tons to the acre, some damage to crops may result. Large quantities of manure are often used by market gardeners and others, and there is always danger of carelessness in applying the borax. The use of the more expensive but safer hellebore is therefore recommended for the treatment of manure. Borax is recommended for all other refuse in which flies may lay eggs.

Scientists who have been working for years to eliminate the fly are convinced that the use of one or the other of these simple measures is a public duty wherever manure and refuse exist. Sanitarians, however, strongly advise the removal of refuse heaps or other unnecessary rubbish or breeding places for flies. In breeding places which cannot be thus disposed of—such as manure or stables—the daily use of powdered hellebore will keep the flies from breeding in these favorite breeding grounds. The best results are obtainable in a community where everyone cleans up his premises, traps or kills the flies, and systematically treats the manure and other breeding places with powdered hellebore.

The fly is not only a nuisance to human beings and live stock; it spreads disease and filth and is a menace to public health which cannot be tolerated in the face of a demonstrated remedy. Details of the experiments with other information on the subject are contained in a professional paper, Bulletin 245 of the United States department of agriculture.

Swat the Fly Harder.

Whether the house fly or the stable fly or any other fly is the carrier of the germ of infantile paralysis, there is enough evidence against the pest to urge extra efforts at extermination. At least, it is very plain that conditions which encourage the multiplication of flies also promote and spread the paralysis. If it were possible to indict communities, those communities which permit flies to continue the nuisance—to put it no more strongly—which they are, would be liable to criminal carelessness. The fly can be measurably suppressed, and ought to be.

U-53, WHICH VISITED OUR COAST, MAY FIGHT US



This is the German submarine which crossed the Atlantic, entered Newport harbor in October and later sank six ships off our shores. A whole year must pass before we will have a submarine as large as this. Then the Schley will be completed.

The habit of keeping a house nicely painted really means more than simply making it look attractive. It means that it is being protected against deterioration and decay and this house will continue to look well long after neighboring homes begin to appear "in down".

If your house should need paint...g, NOW is the right time to paint it, and

Hanna's Green Seal

is the right paint. To delay the matter will not mean genuine economy.

Sold by
J. D. CLARKSTON - Berea, Kentucky

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of
the Sunday School Course in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 15

JESUS THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

LESSON TEXT—John 10:7-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—I am the good Shepherd: the good Shepherd giveth His life for the sheep.—John 10:11.

This lesson probably occurred at the Feast of the Tabernacle in October, A. D. 29. The place was Jerusalem, perhaps in or near the temple. Facts, pictures and illustrations regarding eastern shepherd life can be used effectively in teaching the lesson. The true teacher must impart, develop and protect. Jesus does all of these things.

I. Jesus, the Door (vv. 1-9). Any one who tries to get access to the sheep any other way than through Jesus the door is a thief and a robber (v. 1). A door is an invitation to enter, to investigate, to purchase, to learn, to meet others. It is the proper entrance. To go in through any other way arouses suspicion. It is also a means of safety to control those who enter; it can be closed in case of danger, and is strong to protect against storms and thieves. It is a means of separation, to insure privacy, and to furnish a means of egress. Jesus says we are to "go in" for communion with God, and to "go out" for service, to "go in" for strength and to "go out" for conflict. Verse nine is a wonderful verse. In it we have the simplicity of the Gospel, "I am the door," the exclusiveness of the Gospel, "By me," the conditions of the Gospel, "Enter in;" the certainty, "Be saved;" the liberty, "Go in and out;" the provision, "Find pasture."

The true acceptance of Jesus leads not to a life of fear and constraint but to the perfect liberty of a child, satisfaction in green pastures (Ps. 23:2) that never fail (Rev. 7:16-17). The world's richest pasture lands are bleak and barren wildernesses in comparison with this. Christ is the door to other things not mentioned in this lesson (See John 14:6; Eph. 2:18; Rom. 5:1-2; Heb. 10:19-22). By him we enter the room of the knowledge of God. The Christian's business is to know God and to make him known.

II. Jesus, the Good Shepherd (vv. 10-18). It is not enough to be a door. A door has no volition. It cannot leave its place. A shepherd can go in and out. A false Christ and false shepherd are really thieves and robbers who come to "steal and kill and destroy." On the other hand, Jesus' mission was a glorious one, "I came that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." As a good Shepherd (1) he has courage (v. 12). Jesus was not only willing, but actually did give his life for the sheep. He had love for all of the sheep, and was willing to seek the lost (Matt. 18:12). He also had confidence, due to his knowledge of God (v. 14). This is not audacity but quiet confidence due to experience. He knows the proper pastures. He knows where to find water for the sheep. He knows the dangers and pitfalls along the pathway. He knows how to direct our efforts. Sunday school teachers who are following in the steps of the master, and who perform the acts of a good shepherd, must pay the price of knowledge. (2) Jesus had character (v. 15). He was right in the sight of God, but in order to be right in the sight of God he must also be right in the sight of men. God expects results. The church expects results from us. The parents who trust their children to our teaching expect results. A sheep does not live for itself. It lives for others. Unless it produces wool, and is good for meat, it has existed in vain; so God, man and the church expect of us, as under-shepherds, that we shall produce results. This we do not have to do in our own strength for any of us may have the life which is "abundant" and "exceeding" and "beyond measure." The question is, have we this superabundant life? (See I Pet. 1:8; John 1:15; Col. 1:19; Eph. 3:16-19).

Doctor Torrey has called our attention to ten points about the good Shepherd. (1) He knows the sheep. (2) He is known by his sheep. (3) He has a personal interest in his sheep, calls each by name (v. 3). (4) He leadeth them on. (5) He thrusts forth the laggard sheep (v. 4). (6) He overlooks none; all are his own (v. 4 R. V.). (7) He goeth before them. He has trodden every step of the way that they must take. (8) He careth for the sheep (v. 13). (9) He layeth down his life for the sheep (vv. 11 and 15). (10) Giveth eternal and abundant life to the sheep (vv. 10, 28, 29).

Jesus has sheep outside of Israel (v. 16). When these are brought in they will all become one fold (Eph. 2:14, 15; Gal. 3:28). It is through hearing his voice that they are to be brought. The laying down of his life was a voluntary act on his part, but it was performed in obedience to the father's will (See Chap. 6:38; 15:10). Jesus intended that his relation to his followers should be exactly like that which bound himself to the Father (See Chap. 17:21-23).

This love of the Good Shepherd led him to die for our sins, and to be raised for our justification.



JESSE, The FATHER



JETHER, The PRODIGAL

The Story of the Prodigal Son

THE WANDERER

Novelized From the Famous Play

Watch For the First Installment

Now Is the Time
to
Subscribe



NAOMI, The SWEETHEART



HULDAH, The MOTHER

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the
Boy Scouts of America.)

WHAT IS SCOUT MOVEMENT?

Any boy, of any nationality, of any creed, twelve years of age or older, may become a boy scout if he promises to keep the scout oath and laws and prepares himself for simple tests, on the composition and history of the American flag and the significance of the scout badge, and can make several cordage knots.

The boy scout movement is in no sense a secret organization.

The plan is to group a number of boys (not more than 32 in one "troop," as they are designated) under the leadership of a "scoutmaster"—a carefully selected, clean, intelligent, boy-loving, volunteer leader—always a man of sterling character and mature judgment. Each troop and scoutmaster are under the supervision of a "troop committee" of responsible citizens, usually officials of the church, synagogue, school, settlement house, asylum or playground with which the troop is connected.

Through such leadership the boys of the troops are kept interested in a program of play-activities that are health-giving and educational. They take long tramps, studying nature in all its forms. They learn woodcraft, and how to take care of themselves in the open. They have troop meetings each week for study, handicraft, experiments, demonstrations, etc., and go into camp every summer under trained directors.

In a hundred ways the boy's time is occupied. The program is so varied and so fascinating to the boy that he simply hasn't time or opportunity to trail with an idle gang or to turn into the evils that beset the path of the idle boy.

The boy scout is taught courtesy, honor, humanity, kindness, chivalry and service, and to exercise them at home, in school and outside, and such practical activities as first-aid, life-saving, cooking, swimming, etc.

The boy scout must do a "good turn" daily.

The only membership cost is an annual registration fee of 25 cents. The boy scout is taught thrift. He must earn the money for his own scout expenses.

City officials often co-operate with scout leaders, permitting the scouts to enjoy, as they do, the privilege of assisting in honorable, safe ways in connection with big demonstrations. On each occasion scouts are responsible aids, while other boys, in striking contrast just "hang around" getting in the way if not actually into mischief. It becomes a first step in practical civics.

ROOM FOR 50,000 CAMPERS.

When the work of W. A. Welch, engineer for the Pullman Interstate park, has been completed there will be accommodations for 50,000 campers on the lakes near Greater New York. The park has been carefully planned, so that the camp sites will be suitable for those for whom they are intended. The scouts of Greater New York will be camped on one big lake, which is being made by joining three other lakes together. Car pond will be turned over to the Big Brothers and to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

It is proposed, as soon as accommodations are arranged, to try out a new type of camp which has proved a success in Los Angeles and Seattle. This will be a neighborhood camp. Small buildings are being prepared to take care of families so that those who desire to live in the open during the summer will have an opportunity to do so. The spot set aside for the scout camp is in the very center of the park, the wildest part of the country. It offers opportunities for the hikes and woodcraft which all scouts love.

NOTES OF THE SCOUTS.

A scout practices self-control, for he knows that men who master problems in the world must first master themselves. He keeps a close guard on his temper and never makes a silly spectacle of himself by losing his head. He keeps a close guard on his tongue, for he knows that loud speech is often a cloak to ignorance, that swearing is a sign of weakness and that untruthfulness shatters the confidence of others. He keeps a close guard on his appetite and eats moderately of foods which will make him strong; he never uses alcoholic liquors, because he does not wish to poison his body; he desires a clear, active brain, so he avoids tobacco.

A scout holds his honor to be his most precious possession, and he would die rather than have it stained. He knows what is his duty and all obligations imposed by duty he fulfills of his own free will. His sense of honor is his only taskmaster, and his honor he guards as jealously as did the knights of old.

A lecturer surprised the scouts of

Montclair, N. J., by telling them of over sixty kinds of birds that remained in town over the winter. Under such conditions it ought not to trouble any scout to pass his bird study examinations at any time of the year.

LATIN AMERICANS MAY ENTER WAR

GUATEMALA CONSIDERING BREAK
—ACTION WOULD ERASE LONG-
STANDING DIFFERENCES.

Mexico's Moves Are Being Watched
By Officials at Washington, Who
Believe Worst That Can Be Expected
is Declaration of Neutrality.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Washington.—Early entrance of several of the South and Central American nations into the war against Germany is regarded here as practically certain. Brazil, aroused by the sinking of her steamship Parana, is expected to become a belligerent, and it is assumed that her lead will be followed promptly by other countries. Reports of divided opinion in Argentina have given officials here little encouragement to look for aggressive action by that country. Active support of the United States by at least two of the five Central American republics, and possibly by four, would not be surprising.

Official and unofficial reports that Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, is contemplating seriously a break with Germany have been received. So long as Mexico's course is undefined unusual interest is attached to the position the Central American governments, especially that of Guatemala, controlling the southern frontier of Mexico. In the event of the development of an unfriendly situation in Mexico, it is realized that Guatemala's role would be far from unimportant. In Guatemala Estrada Cabrera has built up what is regarded generally as the most efficient army in Central America, and with it he would be in a position to lend valuable assistance to the United States. Antipathy between the Guatemalans and the Mexicans there has existed for years.

Secure 30,000 Coolies.

Pekin.—The British and French Governments have just contracted for 30,000 coolies to be employed on belligerent transports carrying troops and supplies through the barred zones to France.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	SPRING TERM	ACADEMY	COLLEGE
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	AND NORMAL	
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 28	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 2	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for Term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

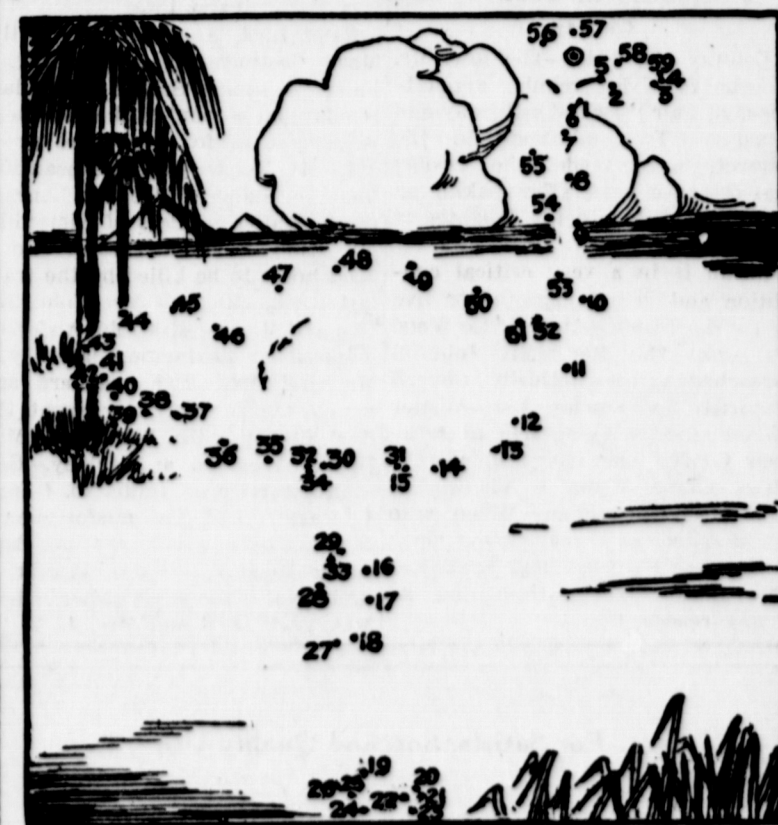
It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Spring Term opens March 28th. Rooms nearly all taken. Don't come unless room is engaged by a dollar sent to your friend, the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Fill In Picture Puzzle No. 13



WELL, children, that funny little bird you drew was the passenger pigeon. It is too bad, but there are no more of these beautiful birds to be found. Don't you wish they were as plentiful as the sparrows? We could do without the sparrows, couldn't we? Now, get ready again with your soft pencil, starting at No. 1, and you'll draw one of the biggest and queerest looking birds. It is found principally in Africa. Its kick will break a man's leg.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

GO WEST THIS SPRING

Become independent by taking up agriculture in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Millions of acres of land in these states along the Northern Pacific Ry. awaiting settlement. Unusual opportunities. Healthful climate, abundant crops, good markets, excellent transportation facilities, schools, churches, etc. A young country for ambitious people. Send for free descriptive literature and information regarding the particular section that interests you. We will be glad to assist you in locating your new home in a community where you can feel at home and can enjoy prosperity. Write to J. C. Eaton, General Agent, Northern Pacific Ry., 40 East 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

(Ad. 42.)

We are authorized to announce

L. C. POWELL
Of Sand Gap, Ky., as a candidate for Sheriff of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce

H. F. MINTER
Of McKee, Ky., as a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. (Ad. 5.)

We are authorized to announce

A. D. BOWMAN
of Island City, Ky., as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Owsley County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5.

JACKSON COUNTY

Nathanton

Nathanton, April 7.—A series of meetings began here at Union last night to continue over Sunday.—Farming and gardening are being delayed on account of the continued rain and wet weather.—William Evans of this place sold during the past week a nice pair of mules to Canada Sparks who lives near McKee for the sum of \$300.00.—M. H. Hornsby and family are now occupying their new home at Green Hall recently purchased from Jess Wilson of this place.—Herman Evans who is attending school at Annville, came home yesterday to remain over Sunday.—George Browning moved from near this place to Owsley County last Thursday.—Jack Lynch and Wickliff McWhorter are expected home from Middletown, O., today.

BREATHITT COUNTY

Jackson

Jackson, April 6.—Our boys of Company F, Second Regiment, K. N. G., left Monday for service in protecting our nation. Our prayers go with them.—Circuit Court is in session and big crowds present, especially the traders.—The seventh month of school closed and nine pupils from the several grades appear on the honor roll. They are to be congratulated.—Lieutenant Cope and Corporal Elam are detailed to remain here for recruiting duty.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Conway

Conway, April 10.—The Rev. Mr. Gooche filled his regular appointment at Fair View last Saturday and Sunday. Two additions to the Church were made.—Ike Dooley has returned home after making an extended visit with his daughter in New Albany, Ind.—Mrs. Hacker Duncan is in a very critical condition and is not expected to live but a short time.—Aunt Bettie Wood is sick.—The Rev. Mr. Johnson preached at the Methodist Church Saturday and Sunday, last.—Walter Wren made a flying trip to Jackson County one day last week.—Miss Emma Wynn is visiting in Harlan County.—Fanny Wynn, who is in school at Berea, visited home folks over Saturday and Sunday.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers!

ESTILL COUNTY

Irvine

Irvine, April 7.—The two fires we had this week with estimated loss of several thousand dollars, reminds us that our water system should be more adequate.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Henry, Miss Rosa and James Moreland were quietly married by the Rev. E. C. Nall.—Mrs. Kelly Kash of Lexington visited her parents a few days this week.—Mrs. L. T. Lowe is being visited by her Miss Ruby Vaughn.

HARLAN COUNTY

Harlan

Harlan, April 6.—Elmer Noe met death Sunday morning at the hospital, caused by the accident at the Wilson-Berger mine, Saturday afternoon, where ten others of his associates were injured by the falling of a truck.—Some of the loot taken by the thieves who robbed the post-office recently, was found by children about two miles from town.—The new Methodist Church was used for the first time last Sunday. It will be dedicated in May.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, April 6.—Miss Mary and John Prather of the State University, were guests at the home of James Mott McDaniel.—Miss Ada Walton, who is now visiting friends here, will return to her home at Bozeman, Mont., about the first of May.—A fine step forward for our county's educational work took place in the Superintendent's office Saturday, when the Board ordered repairs, building new school houses and the purchase of furniture.

LETCHER COUNTY

Polly

Polly, April 4.—Two Germans who are supposed to be spies were arrested at Jenkins last week for attempting to blow up the Powerhouse owned by the Consolidation Coal Company. After close inspection, about two tons of high explosives were found concealed about the house. Also the large dam. Everything was about ready for the destruction when the men were found out.—They were lodged in the County Jail at Whitesburg.—Ought Hartt and one of the Isons of Rockhouse had a fight; both parties were bruised up very badly as the result.—Miss Maude Bailey of Whitesburg is visiting home-folks at Hindman, Knott County, for a few days.—K. K. Polly has returned to Lexington to resume his work as U. S. railway mail clerk.—A United States Recruiting officer is stationed at Whitesburg for the next thirty days for the purpose of recruiting volunteers in the regular U. S. army.—John Neice has a very bad case of rheumatism.—The Rev. B. M. Lucas filled his regular appointment Sunday. Contractor Nathaniel Hale is improving nicely. Perhaps his eye sight is not destroyed.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, April 7.—Miss Willie Macie Gastineau has the measles.—Fairview Sunday School opened last Sunday; on account of the inclement weather only fourteen were present.—Mr. Tender sold his beautiful home on Stanford Street in Lancaster to Squire Sanders of Kirksville. Mr. Kidd at Point Leavell had a good horse to be killed by the train last week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Tatum and Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson motored to Lexington, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Allie Sanders and young son of Lancaster spent the day Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Brutus Wearren at Hackley.—Geo. Smith, carrier on route No. 1 from Lancaster, had the misfortune of turning over his buggy on Back Creek Monday.—Mrs. Traylor of Richmond is the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Perk Doty and Mrs. J. A. Arnold, on Back Creek.—Bradley Kincaid of this county won a gold medal in an oratorical contest at Berea where he is attending school.—Baby boys arrived Sunday at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Zanone and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hilton of Lancaster.—A mule ran away with Joe Wheeler, hurting his leg very badly.

CLAY COUNTY

Manchester

Manchester, April 6.—John L. Whitehead was visiting home folks this week.—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Walker's son, Charley, is quite ill.—Judge and Mrs. Lytle made a trip to Knoxville.—The April Fiscal Court was held this week at which bids were received for the new bridge.—J. R. Mills of the Aregonia Bridge Company was a business visitor here this week.

Vine

Vine, April 6.—Rainy weather still continues.—Charley Ferguson purchased a pair of young mules for \$150.00, and has gone to Cincinnati, O., to seek employment for the summer.—Henry Pennington is moving in the house just vacated by M. H. Hornsby.—Mr. Dooley, the oil man, will soon be ready to drill on Jim Clark's farm at Malcom.—The Post Office at this place has been moved to R. L. Hurleys.—Morgan and Pennington have their saw and grist mill moved to this place and are ready to work.—George Collins has gone to Kings Mills, O., to work this summer.—Monroe Morgan, who has had measles, will soon be well again.—John Poe is at home on parole from Frankfort. Everybody is glad to see him at home again. He has moved to the America Morgan farm on Big Sexton.—Why not everybody take The Citizen? It is a splendid paper. Try and see if you can't subscribe.—Prudence of the Parson-

age is the best story The Citizen has ever given us; hope there will be another just as good.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Earnestville

Earnestville, April 9.—Farmers are behind with their work on account of so much bad weather.—Travelers Rest Sunday School is progressing nicely.—We have organized a Christian Endeavor at our church. We meet every Sunday evening. The people all seem to be very much interested.—Miss Mae Gabbard has been visiting relatives at Wagersville and Irvine. She returned home last Thursday; her cousin, Mae Cox, came home with her to stay a few days.—Sam Burns had a very bad misfortune last Saturday. A mule kicked and killed one of his boys.

Island City

Island City, April 9.—Ambros Carmack sold a span of mules to James Childs for \$400.00.—Born to the wife of John Tyree, a baby boy. His name is Silas.—J. C. Chadwell bought a mare from John Chadwell for \$225.—Ambros Carmack bought a mule the other day for \$200.—It is reported that Andy Rowland of Ethel had two middlings of meat and three pecks of soup beans taken out of his house loft. They have no clue to the offender.—Frank Gentry is tending the Blueing farm again, but pays money rent.—The men that run on the plan of helping the people pay their debts will be the successful ones in Owsley County in the coming primary. The people are tired of carrying the heavy load of taxation.—We are always glad to welcome The Citizen as it is a letter from many points in our counties.—Oscar Norrish of Lockland, O., has changed his position

from a boss in the Richardson paper factory to a position of managing an automobile for a rendering company at same place. His wife, Mrs. Della Norrish, is a reader of The Citizen and says she would not do without the paper at all as it is a letter from home.

MADISON COUNTY

Narrow Gap

Narrow Gap, April 10.—Our community gathering last night was a grand success. A good crowd was present and all felt greatly benefited by the good talks and sound advice. Mr. Spence spoke on the war and its relation to the farmer in a very interesting way.

Prof. Marsh followed in his entertaining manner on quite the same line, throwing in many jokes for entertainment only, for which he is noted.

Wallace Buchanan furnished delightful music on the french harp and banjo.

Nine men signed up for the Agricultural Club of this place which is wholly new for us.

Kingston

Kingston, April 9.—Miss Chinn of Richmond was visiting the Kingston school last week, and re-organized the tomato club.—Mrs. Chester Morris of Lexington is spending several days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Venable.—About twenty two young folks from Kingston enjoyed a very pleasant evening at the home of Mrs. Lydia Wyland last Wednesday.—Miss Kathleen Maupin visited her parents during Easter.—Miss Elizabeth Flannery spent Saturday and Sunday with homefolks.—Misses Martha and Valsie Dean returned to Berea Sunday.—Misses Lucile Gibbs

and Ora Flannery gave the little folks of their Sunday School classes an egg hunt Sunday.—George Timley of Middlesboro was a visitor at the home of M. B. Flannery during the week end.—Mrs. Seth Todd is visiting in Winchester.—Misses Archie Maupin and Leona Webb were entertained to a dinner Sunday at the home of the Misses Flannery.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Riddle returned to Lexington today.—There will be a community meeting at the Kingston High School Wednesday night, April 18.

Harts

Harts, April 8.—The Rev. S. Overbay of Johnetta was called to preach for the church of Macedonia this year. The regular meeting days are the second Saturday and Sunday instead of the third.—George Cornelius and family of Tennessee are visiting J. M. Barnett's.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. J. J. Martin of Rockford.—Willard Barclay and Andrew Davis of Red House visited at Harts last week.—The entertainment given at the schoolhouse by the students Saturday night was enjoyed very much.—Ira Grimes and sister, Elizabeth, of Lancaster, and Luella Pullins of Berea visited J. W. Lake's Wednesday.

Odd Habit Among Rooks.

Among the odd habits of rooks is the way that members of the same rookery have of intermarrying generation after generation. The males always choose their wives from among their near neighbors, and if one should be so bold as to bring home to his rookery a bride from a distance the other rooks will invariably refuse to receive her and will force the pair to build some way off. In the neighborhood of big rookeries outlying nests of this kind may often be found.

**Tremendous Sales—
The Public's Answer**

"Is my product right?" asks the manufacturer;
—"the most efficient, enduring construction?"
—"made of the best materials?"
—"by the most skillful workmen?"
And the public gives the answer—through sales.

.....

The motoring public has given the answer to
United States Tires—through sales
—sales increases—which are big—continuously big
—and growing bigger;
—so big, in fact, that they are growing even faster
than the amazing growth of the automobile industry.
That's the motoring public's answer
—that United States Tires—all five types—give
supreme service.

**United States Tires
Are Good Tires**

A Tire for Every
Need of Price and
Use—
'Nobby' 'Chain'
'Royal Cord' 'Plaid'
'Usco' 'Plaid'

United States Tubes
and Tire Accessories
Have All the Sterling
Worth and Wear that
Make United States
Tires Supreme.

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POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT HAS NO EQUAL